
TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
SAT Property

SKEENA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

665,000 E / 6,085,500 N (NAD 83 - ZONE 9)
LONGITUDE -126.427° / LATITUDE 54.89°
NTS MAP SHEET (50K): 93L/16



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Prepared for
PRUDENT MINERALS CORP.

Claims owned by
PIOTR LUTYNSKI, DIVITIAE RESOURCES LTD.

August 25, 2021

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1 Summary

The 5,617 hectare Sat Property is an exploration stage porphyry copper-gold prospect that is accessible by vehicle. The property is located in west-central British Columbia, approximately 10 kilometres west of the town of Granisle, BC. The property is located on NTS map sheet 93L/16, falls within the jurisdiction of the Skeena Mining Division, and is centered at about 665,000 mE / 6,085,500 mN, UTM NAD83, zone 9.

The Sat Property is subject to an option agreement whereby Prudent Minerals Corp. (formerly Cesar Minerals Corp.) can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Sat Property by making certain cash payments and share issuances to the vendors of the Property, as well as incurring certain exploration expenditures. If Prudent Minerals Corp. were to exercise its option to earn a 100% interest, the property would be subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return.

The Sat Property is located within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, a partly collisional tectonic belt comprised of a series of accreted terranes. The largest of these terranes is Stikinia, which underlies the Sat Property and a large portion of central British Columbia. In the area of the Sat Property, Stikinia consists of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton and upper Triassic Takla Group, comprised of subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and Eocene intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks belonging to the Newman Formation. These units are locally intruded by Early Jurassic, late Cretaceous and Eocene granodioritic to dioritic stocks, plugs and dikes, including porphyritic intrusions.

Exploration for mineral resources at the Sat property began in the early 1970's, with intermittent exploration programs taking place up to present. The most recent significant drilling program, which most of the interpretations and conclusions are drawn from, is the 2014 diamond drilling program completed by Redhill Resources Corp. Several significant copper intercepts were achieved at the Sat Main zone in 2014, including 105.0 metres grading 0.104% copper.

In November and December of 2020, an Induced Polarization survey covering the northern portion of the Sat Property was commissioned by Prudent Minerals Corp. for a total cost of \$105,654.13. The survey comprised 16.3 line kilometers on 5 northeast traverses measuring the 1st to 8th separation utilizing an a-spacing of 100 metres. The intent of the survey was to outline additional areas of high chargeability, which would likely be indicative of disseminated sulphides possibly associated with a copper \pm gold \pm molybdenum porphyry deposit. Apart from reconfirming the high chargeability response at the historically drilled Sat Main zone, the 2020 IP survey outlined a particularly strong IP chargeability response on the most northerly survey line. The anomaly, which remains open to the north, is designated the "CHE anomaly" and is coincident with an area of magnetic disruption that could be related to the alteration halo of a porphyry system.

The Sat Property was inspected by the author on several occasions between May and August of 2019. Given the characteristics of the mineralization observed, as well as the local and regional geological settings, the author believes the Sat Property has the potential to host a porphyry copper \pm molybdenum \pm gold deposit.

The author proposes a two-hole diamond drilling program designed to test for copper mineralization at the Sat Main zone at greater depths than those reached by historical operators. Concurrent with the drilling program, additional Induced Polarization surveying designed to expand the CHE anomaly to the north is proposed, along with a soil sampling survey covering the CHE anomaly and northwards toward the property boundary. The proposed exploration program is budgeted at \$219,000.

2 Introduction

This report was commissioned by Prudent Minerals Corp. (“Prudent Minerals”), which changed its name from Cesar Minerals Corp. on May 7, 2021. The report summarizes technical information pertaining to the Sat Property (the “Property”). The Property is considered to be in the early exploration stage. To date, diamond drilling, ground geophysical and geochemical surveying, airborne magnetic surveying and geological mapping have identified a copper ± molybdenum ± gold porphyry target near the middle of the Property. This report presents and comments on exploration results acquired in a 2020 exploration program and on historical exploration data.

This report was prepared by Rory Ritchie, P. Geo., an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). The material included in this report or referenced herein is sourced from material provided by Divitiae Resources Ltd. (“Divitiae”), previous assessment reports, government reports and selected publications. The author has personally visited the Property to inspect historical drill sites, historical drill core and access to exploration target areas on several occasions in 2019 as the author was working for a company who was actively exploring the Sat Property at that time. The author oversaw reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling activities in 2019 and personally reviewed associated analytical data. The author has personally compiled and reviewed all historical exploration data from the Property, the results of which are considered reliable and sufficient for the purposes of this Report.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Report was prepared for Prudent Minerals concerning the Sat Property in accordance with Canadian standards under applicable Canadian securities laws, and may not be comparable to similar information for United States companies. The terms “Mineral Resource”, “Measured Mineral Resource”, “Indicated Mineral Resource” and “Inferred Mineral Resource” used in this Report are Canadian mining terms as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council in November 2019 and incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). While the terms “Mineral Resource”, “Measured Mineral Resource”, “Indicated Mineral Resource” and “Inferred Mineral Resource” are recognized and required by Canadian securities regulations, they are not defined terms under standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. As such, certain information contained in this Report concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards is not comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

An “Inferred Mineral Resource” has a greater amount of uncertainty as to its existence and as to its economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an “Inferred Mineral Resource” will ever be upgraded to a higher confidence category. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an “Inferred Mineral Resource” exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “Reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the Reserve estimation is made. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. In addition, the definitions of “Proven Mineral Reserves” and “Probable Mineral Reserves” under CIM standards differ in certain respects from the standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

All measurement units used in this Report are metric, and currency is expressed in Canadian dollars

unless stated otherwise. The Report uses Canadian English.

Abbreviations and symbols used:

Au	gold
Ag	silver
Cu	copper
Mo	molybdenum
>	greater than
<	less than
BD	below detection
AR	Assessment Report
ARIS	Assessment Report Index System
a.s.l.	above sea level
c.c.	correlation coefficient
C	centigrade
g	gram
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
t	metric ton
m	metre
Ma	million years (pertaining to ages and/or elapsed time)
NSR	Net Smelter (return) Royalty
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
4WD	four wheel drive
FSR	Forest Service Road

2.2 Qualified Persons

The following serve as the Qualified Person (“QP”) for this Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in accordance with Form 43-101F1:

- Rory Ritchie, P.Geo., sole proprietor of Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

The author has completed several personal inspections of the Sat Property between May and August of 2019. The author was working as a consultant for the most recent operator on the Property, Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. (“PEMC”). At that time, historical drill locations and drill core were personally inspected and access was verified. Although sparse, one or two outcrops were briefly inspected to validate lithologies mapped in certain areas.

The author was able to spend an entire day reviewing select historical drill core that represented the most recent diamond drilling program on the Property. A detailed description of the findings is included in Section 12.

2.4 Information Sources and Reference

The key information source for the Report was the 2020 Assessment Report (Ritchie, 2020), entitled:

- *2019 RC Drilling on the SAT Property*

Additional information used to support this Report was derived from previous Assessment Reports on the Property, and from the reports and documents listed in the References section. Additional information was sought from the Property vendors where required, including hard copies of historical exploration reports from which the majority of exploration results were obtained.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

To the best of the author’s knowledge, no previous technical reports have been written or filed on the Sat Property.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the “Certificate of Qualified Person” for the QP, as included in this Report. The QP has relied on, and believes there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, information and statements provided to the author by Divitiae including information regarding mineral rights, surface rights, environmental status and agreement terms in sections of this Report.

3.1 Mineral Tenure

The QP has reviewed the ownership of the Property mineral tenures through British Columbia’s Mineral Titles Online database, but has relied upon information provided by Divitiae regarding the legal status, ownership of the Sat Property or underlying Property agreements.

3.2 Surface Rights

The QP has relied upon information supplied by Divitiae for information relating to the status of the current Surface Rights, as provided in a statement by Divitiae management in January of 2021 that there are no underlying Surface Rights on the Property.

4 Property Description & Location

The Sat Property is located in west-central British Columbia, approximately 10 km east of the town of Granisle and 50 km east-northeast of Smithers (Figure 4.1). The property can be accessed from Granisle or Smithers via well-maintained Forest Service Roads. The property is located on NTS map sheet 93L/16, falls within the jurisdiction of the Skeena Mining Division and is centered about 665,000 mE / 6,085,500 mN. The Property currently consists of 7 mineral claims covering 5,617.19 hectares (Figure 4.2). Table 4.1 summarizes the claims as of the date of this report. All claims are on Crown Land and administered by the Government of British Columbia’s, Mineral Titles Online system (“MTO”).

Certain mineral titles outlined in Table 4.1 have the current status as “protected”. The status classification stems from a recent order of British Columbia’s Chief Gold Commissioner dated March 27, 2020, whereby the expiry dates of mineral titles in existence prior to the date of the order and due to expire before

December 31, 2021, have been extended to December 31, 2021. The order given on March 27, 2020 was a result of circumstances arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. The expiry date of the Sat Property mineral claims is well after December 31, 2021, but the claim status on the MTO system is still “protected”.

On November 30, 2020 Cesar Minerals Corp. entered into an agreement with three vendors for the option to earn an undivided 100% interest in the Property by making cash payments totaling \$160,000, issuing 2,250,000 common shares and incurring \$200,000 in exploration expenditures over a three-year period. The three vendors are: 1) Piotr Lutynski of 5285 Sherbrooke Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5W 3M3 (“Lutynski”); 2) Divitiae Resources Ltd. of 1304 Steeple Drive, Coquitlam, B.C. V3E 1K2 (“Divitiae”); and 3) Mardu Investments Ltd. of Suite 830 - 1100 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4A6 (“Mardu”). Detailed terms of the Option Agreement are shown in Table 4.2. An amended and restated option agreement with the same terms was signed on June 30, 2021 between the same three vendors outlined above and Prudent Minerals (formerly Cesar Minerals Corp.).

Mineral tenures 1079664, 1079665, 1079666, 1079667 and 1079668 are subject to a Trust Agreement dated November 19, 2020, whereby the mineral tenures are held in Trust by the beneficial owners, Divitiae and Lutynski (the “Trustee”), for Mardu (“the Beneficiary”). Together, the Trustees hold 100% ownership and all rights to the 5 mineral tenures listed above and have agreed to hold 50% ownership (25% each) of these 5 mineral tenures for and on behalf of Beneficiary.

Mineral tenures 1079669 and 1079670 are subject to a separate trust agreement dated November 19, 2020, whereby the mineral tenures are held in trust by the beneficial owner, Divitiae, for Mardu, the beneficiary. Divitiae holds 100% ownership and all rights to mineral tenures 1079669 and 1079670 and has agreed to hold 75% ownership of mineral tenures 1079669 and 1079670 for and on behalf of Mardu.

Divitiae and Lutynski will collectively be granted the rights to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (“Royalty Interest”) upon exercise of the Option, which will be payable upon commencement of commercial production. One-half (1%) of the Royalty Interest can be purchased by Prudent Minerals at any time by paying \$1,000,000 to Divitiae and Lutynski, thereby leaving Divitiae and Lutynski with a collective 1% Royalty Interest.

Table 4.1: Sat Property claim details.

Title Number	Name	Owner(s)	Title Type	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1,079,664	SAT 01	Lutynski (50%), Divitiae (50%)	Mineral claim	2023/DEC/27	PROTECTED	929.62
1,079,665	SAT 02	Lutynski (50%), Divitiae (50%)	Mineral claim	2023/DEC/27	PROTECTED	929.96
1,079,666	SAT 03	Lutynski (50%), Divitiae (50%)	Mineral claim	2023/DEC/27	PROTECTED	576.82
1,079,667	SAT 04	Lutynski (50%), Divitiae (50%)	Mineral claim	2023/DEC/27	PROTECTED	911.58
1,079,668	SAT 05	Lutynski (50%), Divitiae (50%)	Mineral claim	2023/DEC/27	PROTECTED	912.08
1,079,669	SAT 06	Divitiae (100%)	Mineral claim	2023/NOV/19	PROTECTED	613.47
1,079,670	SAT 07	Divitiae (100%)	Mineral claim	2023/NOV/19	PROTECTED	743.66

Table 4.2: Sat Property option agreement terms (to earn a 100% interest)

Date	Cash payments	Share issuances	Expenditures
On Effective Date (TSX Venture Exchange approval)	\$60,000	2,250,000	
On or before first anniversary of the Effective Date			\$100,000
On or before third anniversary of the Effective date	\$100,000		\$100,000
TOTAL =	\$160,000	2,250,000	\$200,000

Neither Prudent Minerals nor the vendors have an interest in surface rights on the Property. None of the Sat Property mineral claims are known to overlap any legacy or Crown granted mineral claims, or non-staking reserves. The Property, to the extent of the author’s knowledge, is not subject to any environmental liabilities. Permits, to be approved by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, would be



Figure 4.1: Sat Property location map.

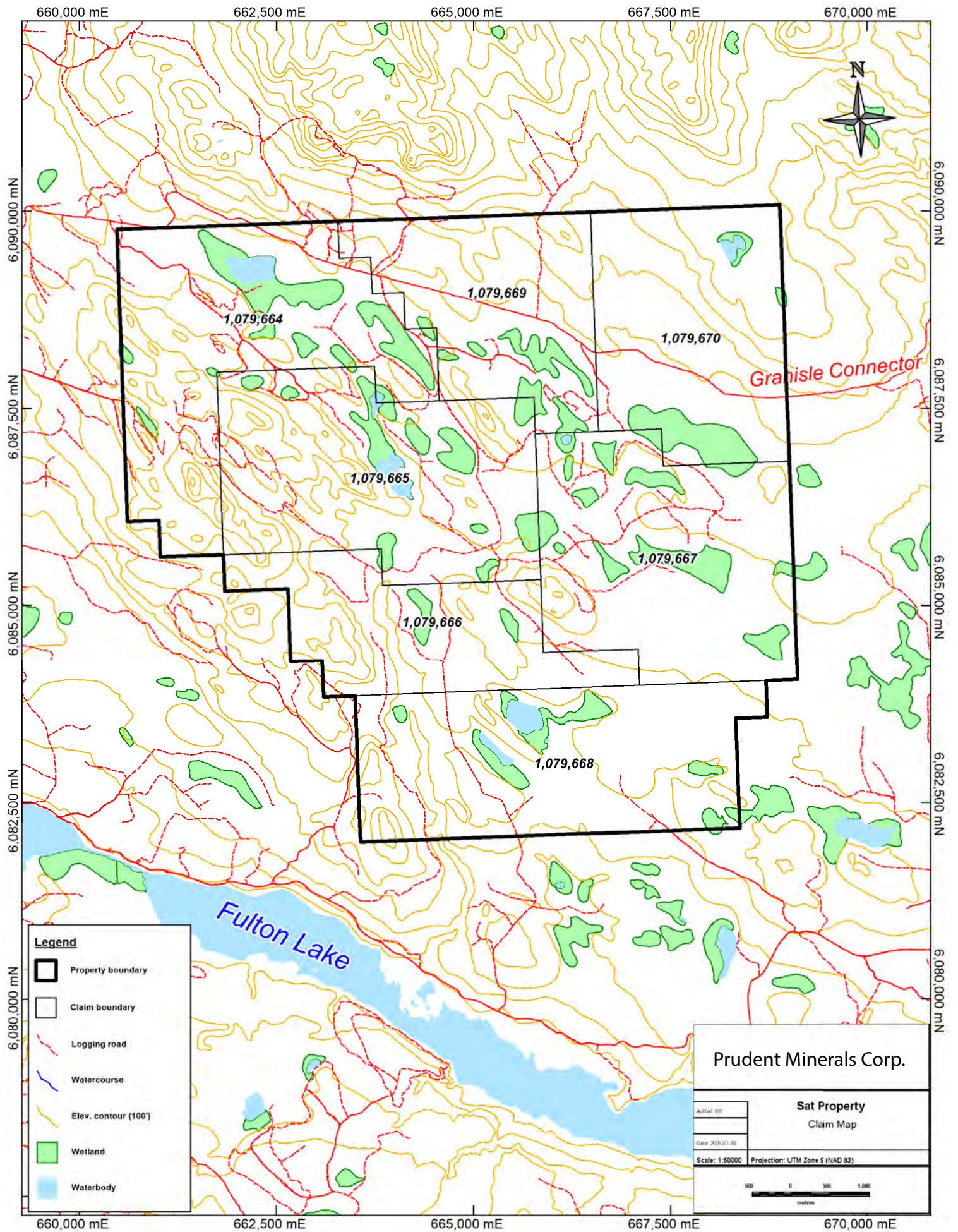


Figure 4.2: Sat Property claim map.

necessary if Prudent Minerals were to proceed with any drilling activities, or if they were to establish a temporary or semi-permanent camp on any portion of the mineral claims making up the Sat Property.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The project area is accessible via well-maintained logging roads from the town of Granisle. To access the southern portion of the Property, head north out of Granisle on the Topley Landing Road for approximately 5 km, then turn left on to the Granisle Connector Road. Continue west on the Granisle Connector Road for 9 km to reach the Sat Property's eastern boundary.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of the central interior of British Columbia with average minimum low temperatures for January of -18°C and average maximum highs for July of 24°C. Frost free days last on average from mid-May to mid-August.

5.3 Infrastructure

Labour and services are readily available from Smithers, Houston, Vanderhoof, and Prince George. Trucking, expediting, industrial supply, heavy machinery and operators are available locally, as are personnel for line-cutting, core-cutting and other exploration services.

There are no permanent structures or facilities located on the property. Infrastructure on the property consists of a network of well constructed logging roads.

5.4 Physiography

The Property area has subdued topography, with a few hills and small mountains, with most of the Property being covered by locally extensive overburden. Topography varies from 945 m in the central and eastern, marshy portions of the Property, to 1,145 m in the west and northwest portions of the Property. Outcrop exists where there is relief, most notably in the northwest and southeast portions of the Property. The last glacial advance is reported to have been from the northwest.

6 History

6.1 Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. - 1972-1973

The earliest recorded exploration on the Sat Property, historically referred to as the Saturday Lake Project, was completed by the mining division of Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. ("Amoco"). In 1972,

Amoco completed 105.6 line-km of Induced Polarization (“IP”), ground magnetometer, geochemical and geological surveying, along with 72 line-km of EM surveying and 1,639 m of BQ size diamond drilling (Schroeter, 1973). In 1973, a further 375 m of BQ size diamond drilling were completed in 1973. The best intersection achieved over the course of Amoco’s drilling was 0.10% Cu over 73.8 m, which was drilled at the “Sat Main Zone”.

6.2 Great West Petroleum Corp. - 1981

Limited exploration was completed by Great West Petroleum Corp. in 1981, when 14 soil samples and 70 rock samples were collected. Further IP surveys and diamond drilling were recommended (Carter, 1981).

6.3 Cities Service Minerals Corp. - 1975-1977

Cities Service Minerals Corp. completed 39 line-km of IP, 49 line-km of groundmagnetometer surveys and collected 1188 soil samples between 1975 and 1977 on the northwestern portion of the Sat property which was then referred to as the “Bro Property”. No further work in that area was recommended (Silversides, 1977).

6.4 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. - 1982

A field program of reconnaissance geology, soil and silt geochemistry, and a magnetometer and induced polarization survey were undertaken on the Sat 1-4 mineral claims of Great Western Petroleum by Noranda Exploration in late June and early July of 1982. Work was focused on the potential eastward extension of the low-grade copper zone identified by Amoco in the early seventies. The lack of geophysical and geochemical indications eastward of the Amoco zone deemed the eastward extension not worthy of further work (Leahey, 1982).

6.5 Parlane Resources Corp. - 2012

Parlane Resources completed 9 line km of IP surveying in 2012 to test for a possible northeast extension of the historical copper zone. No IP chargeability anomalies were outlined (Smith, 2013).

6.6 Redhill Resources Corp. - 2014

In 2014, Redhill Resources Corp. (“Redhill”) completed 18 line-km of IP, collected 382 soil samples and drilled 4 diamond drill holes totaling 1,284 m. Highly anomalous copper mineralization was intersected in two holes drilled in and around the historically outlined Sat Main zone. Intercepts included 93 m grading 0.11% Cu in hole SAT14-3, and 93 metres grading 0.13% Cu in drill hole SAT14-4 (Smith, 2015, AR#35536).

6.7 Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. - 2019

In late July and early August of 2019, PEMC completed 477 m of RC drilling in 5 drill holes. The target was an elongate IP chargeability high anomaly measuring approximately 2,000 m x 500 m and trending NNW, that lay alongside a fault. The anomaly lay immediately west of the historical Sat Main Zone. The drilled area was covered by extensive glacio-fluvial overburden, averaging over 20 metres in thickness and up to

41 m thick, locally. The strong IP chargeability anomaly, despite its proximity to the historically defined mineralized zone, was caused by graphite-bearing argillites. No significant copper intervals were achieved over the course of the short RC drilling program.

7 Geologic Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Sat Property is located within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, a partly collisional tectonic belt comprised of a series of accreted terranes. The largest of these terranes is Stikinia, which underlies the Sat Property and a large portion of central British Columbia (Figure 7.1). Stikinia consists of a series of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic arcs and successor basins which unconformably overlie Permian sedimentary basement rocks (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988).

In the area of the Sat Property, Stikinia consists of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton and upper Triassic Takla Group, comprised of subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and Eocene intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks belonging to the Newman Formation. These units are locally intruded by Early Jurassic, late Cretaceous and Eocene granodioritic to dioritic stocks, plugs and dikes, including porphyritic intrusions.

The Hazelton Group is further divided into the Telkwa, Nilkitkwa and Smithers formations. The Telkwa Formation is the oldest and most extensive of the three. It is comprised of green and maroon, submarine and subaerial pyroclastic deposits and lava flows that are andesitic to rhyolitic in composition. The Telkwa Formation is Sinemurian to Pleinsbachian in age and is separated into 4 mappable units within the Babine and Telkwa ranges (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988):

- Upper siliceous pyroclastic facies; quartz-feldspar-phyric ash flows, breccia, air-fall tuff and minor flows composed of basalt and rhyolite
- Basalt flow and red tuff facies; amygdaloidal, augite-phyric basalt, basal tuff, red tuff and epiclastic rocks
- Andesite pyroclastic facies; thick-bedded, feldspar-phyric andesite breccia, tuff and flows
- Basal conglomerate

The Telkwa Formation, within the Babine range area, is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics of Pleinsbachian to Lower Toarcian Nilkitkwa Formation. Within the Telkwa Range area, the Telkwa is disconformably overlain by sub-aerial, brick-red crystal and lapilli tuff plus amygdaloidal basalt of the Eagle Peak Formation. The Nilkitkwa Formation is separated into 4 basinal units within the Dome Mountain area (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988) from youngest to oldest:

- Thin bedded argillite, chert and limestone
- Tuffaceous conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone
- Rhyolitic volcanic rocks
- Amygdaloidal andesite or basalt flow interbedded with red epiclastics

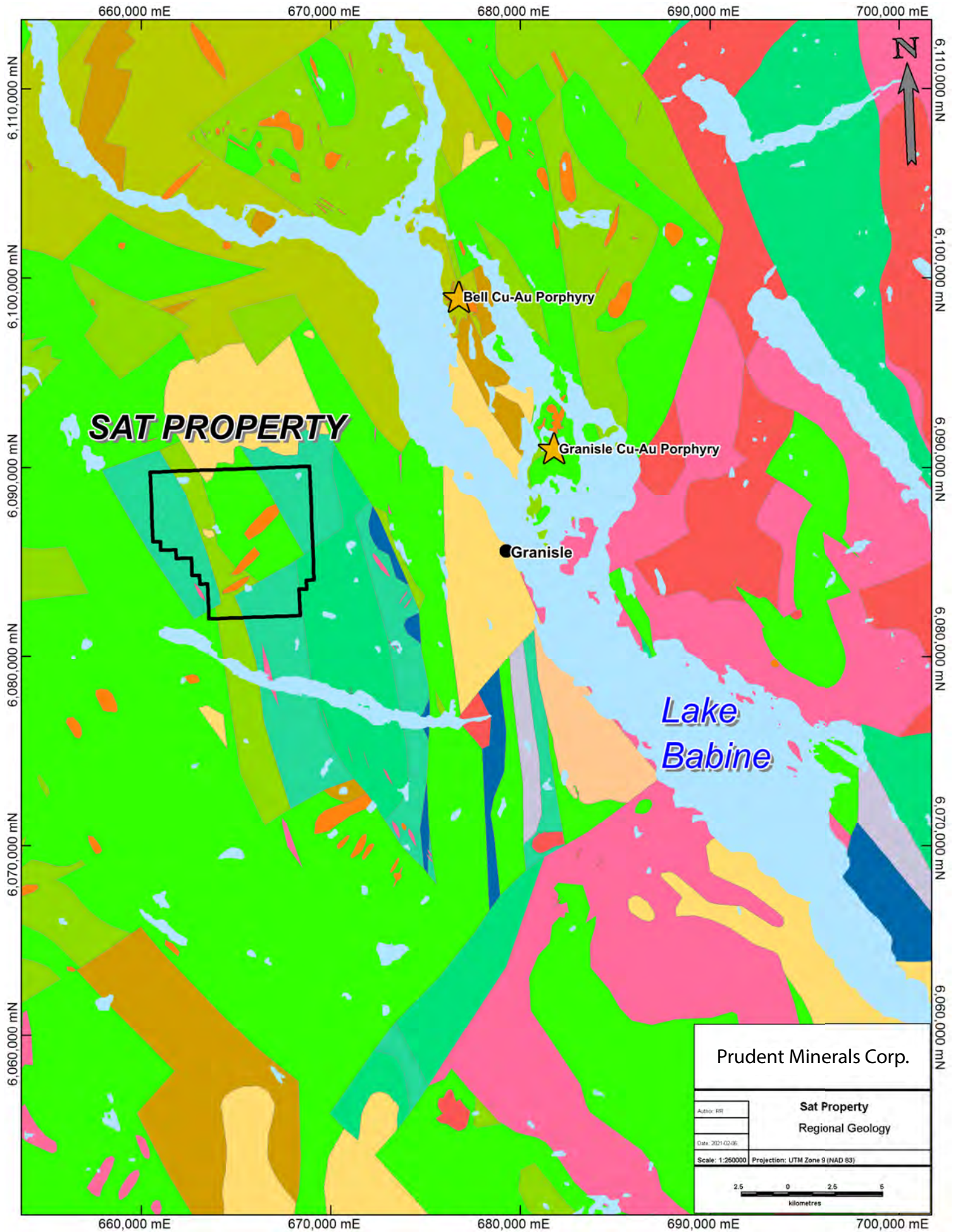


Figure 7.1: Regional Geology Map (Massey et al., 2005)

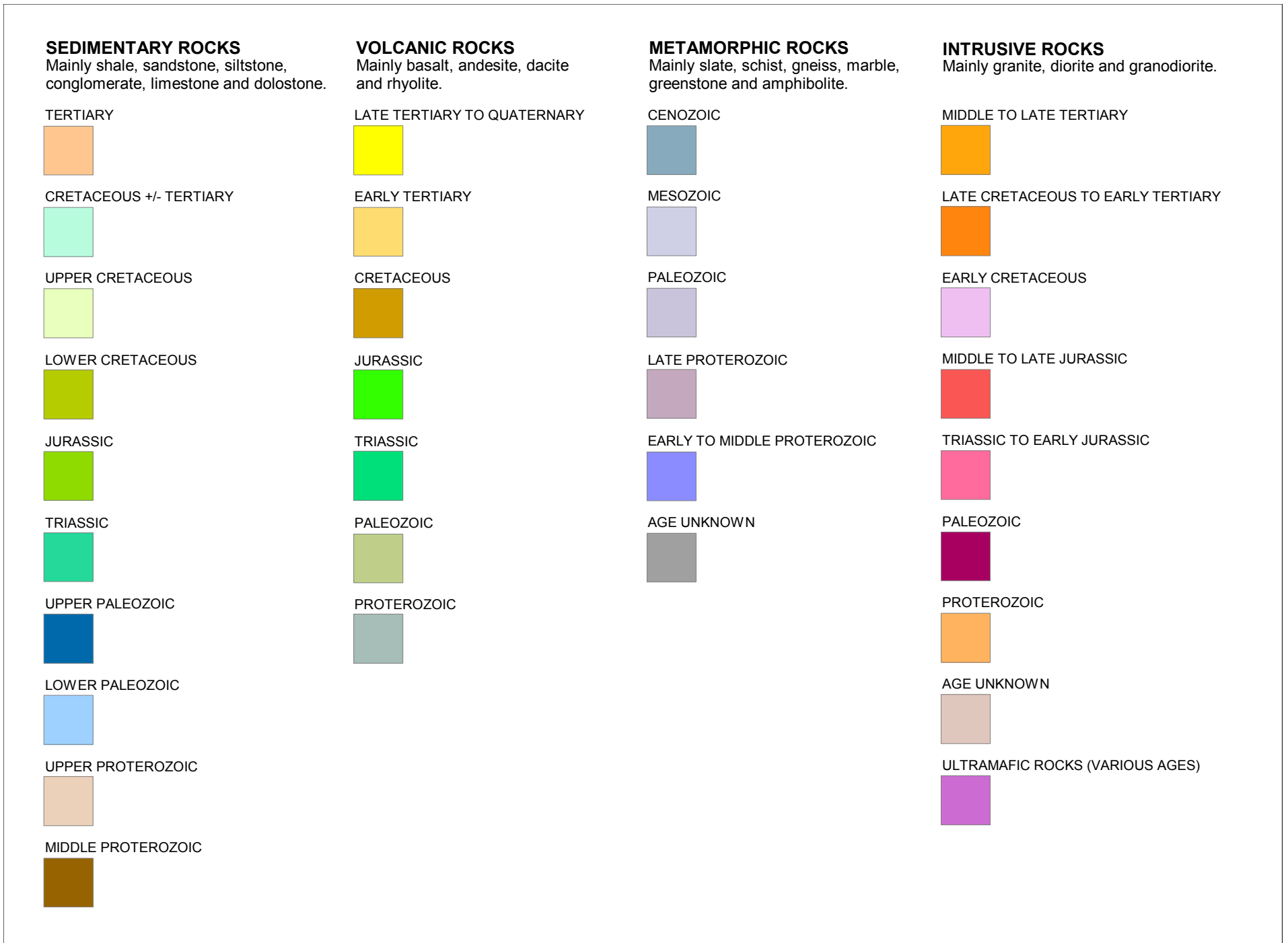


Figure 7.2: Regional Geology Legend (Massey et al., 2005).

7.2 Regional Mineral Occurrences

The Sat Property is 12 kilometres southwest of the Bell copper-gold porphyry deposit and 13 kilometres west of the Granisle copper-gold porphyry deposit (Figure 7.1), both of which were producers of copper-gold-silver concentrate in the past. The deposits are situated on Babine Lake. The Bell deposit is located on the Newman Peninsula on the north end of Babine Lake, and the Granisle deposit is located on MacDonald Island approximately 10 km to the southeast.

7.2.1 Bell Copper-Gold Mine

The Bell mine is a porphyry copper deposit hosted primarily in a biotite-feldspar porphyry stock of the Eocene Babine Plutonic Suite. The stock is crosscut by the northwest trending Newman fault which juxtaposes the two groups that host the intrusion. These groups are the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. Telkwa Formation rocks are primarily fine-grained tuffs and andesites and the younger Skeena Group rocks are mostly fine-grained greywackes. The deposit overlaps onto both of these assemblages. Total production from 1972 to 1992 was 77,146,088 tonnes yielding 38,319,730 grams of silver, 12,885,964 grams of gold and 304,795,539 kilograms copper. The mineralization has been dated at 51.0 million years (BC Geological Survey, 2015a).

The ore zone has pervasive potassic (mainly biotitization) alteration with a surrounding concentric halo of chlorite and sericite-carbonate alteration (propylitic and argillic) which corresponds to the two kilometre pyrite halo which surrounds the deposit. A late quartz-sericite-pyrite-chalcopyrite alteration has been superimposed on part of the earlier biotite-chalcopyrite ore at the western part of the orebody. A number of late-stage breccia pipes cut the central part of the ore zone near the Newman fault and alteration associated with their intrusion has apparently depleted the copper grades in the area of the pipes. Veinlets of gypsum are present in the upper part of the orebody (BC Geological Survey, 2015a).

7.2.2 Granisle Copper-Gold Mine

Production at Granisle from 1966 to 1982 totaled 52,273,151 tonnes yielding 69,752,525 grams of silver, 6,832,716 grams of gold, 214,299,455 kilograms of copper and 6,582 kilograms molybdenum. Copper mineralization at the Granisle mine is associated with a series of Eocene Babine Plutonic suite which occur in the central part of the island. The oldest is an elliptical plug of dark grey quartz diorite approximately 300 by 500 metres in plan. The most important intrusions are biotite-feldspar porphyries of several distinct phases which overlap the period of mineralization. The largest and oldest is a wide northeasterly trending dike which is intrusive into the western edge of the quartz diorite pluton. The contact is near vertical and several small porphyry dikes radiate from the main dike. Several of the phases of the porphyry intrusions are recognized within the pit area. Potassium-argon age determinations on four biotite samples collected in and near the Granisle ore body yielded the mean age of 51.2 Ma (BC Geological Survey, 2015b).

An oval zone of potassic alteration is coincident with the ore zone. The main alteration product is secondary biotite. This potassic alteration zone is gradational outward to a quartz-sericite-carbonate-pyrite zone which is roughly coaxial with the ore zone. Within this zone, the intrusive and volcanic rocks are weathered to a uniform buff colour with abundant fine-grained quartz. Mafic minerals are altered to sericite and carbonate with plagioclase clouded by sericite. Pyrite occurs as disseminations or as fracture-fillings. Beyond the pyrite halo, varying degrees of propylitic alteration occurs in the volcanics with chlorite, carbonate and epidote in the matrix and carbonate-pyrite in fractured zones. Clay mineral alteration is confined to narrow gouge in the fault zones. The principal minerals within the ore zone are chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite. Coarse-grained chalcopyrite is widespread, occurring principally in quartz-filled fractures with

preferred orientations of 035 to 060 degrees and 300 to 330 degrees with near vertical dips. Bornite is widespread in the southern half of the ore zone with veins up to 0.3 metres wide hosting coarse-grained bornite, chalcopyrite, quartz, biotite and apatite (BC Geological Survey, 2015b).

7.3 Local and Property Geology

The Sat Property is predominantly underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanic flows and pyroclastics, with lesser associated sedimentary rocks, belonging to the Saddle Hill and Nilkitkwa Formations of the early to mid- jurassic Hazelton Group. Biotite ± hornblende feldspar porphyries of Eocene age intrude the older volcanics in several areas on the property, including the area of low grade copper mineralization outlined by Amoco in the early seventies at the Sat Main zone. At that zone, pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization is spatially and genetically associated with biotite feldspar porphyry dikes up to 8 m in width. To the west of this zone, argillites belonging to the Nilkitkwa Group were encountered in the 2019 RC drilling program completed by PEMC (Ritchie, 2020).

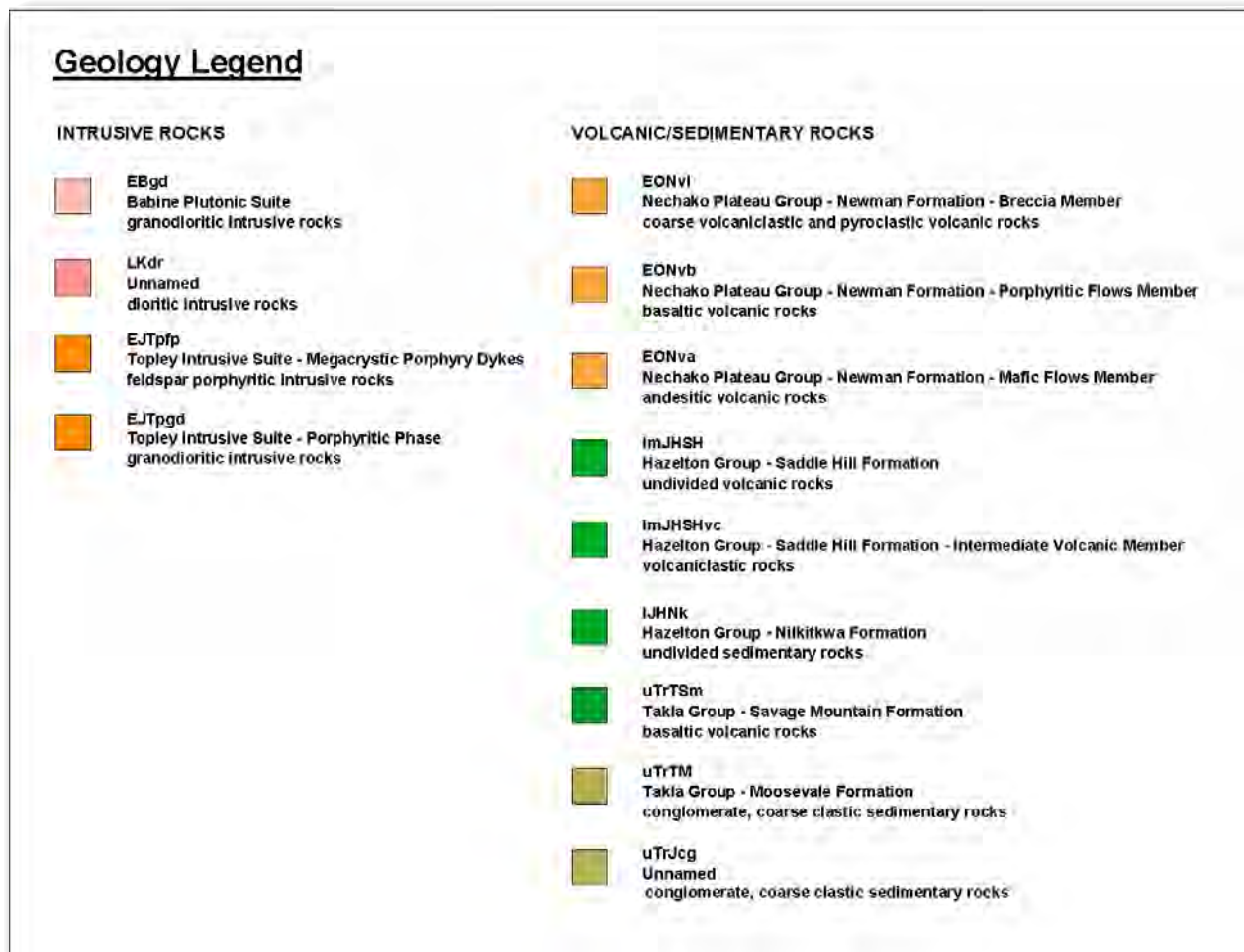


Figure 7.3: Sat Property geology legend (modified from Massey et al. (2005)).

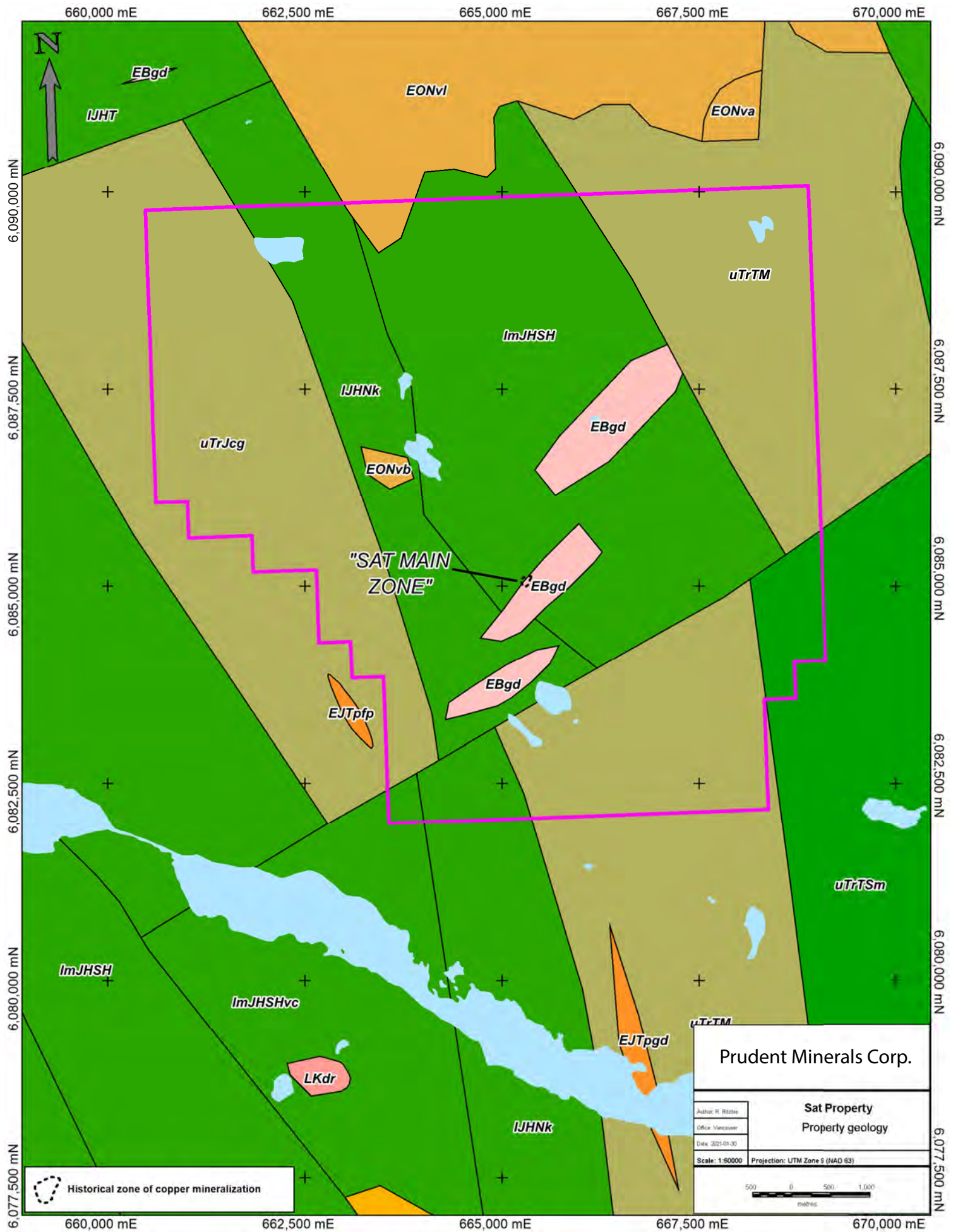


Figure 7.4: Property Geology Map (modified from Massey et al. (2005)).

7.3.1 Property Mineralization & Alteration

Mineralization encountered to date on the Sat Property consists of pyrite-chalcopyrite with rare molybdenite as quartz vein fillings and as disseminations in wallrock. Quartz veins vary from <1 mm to 15 cm, with the medial width being around 4 mm. Quartz veins manifest as stockworks and locally sheeted vein sets, with copper \pm molybdenum \pm gold grades often being directly proportional to vein density.

Two alteration assemblages dominant in the area of the historical Sat Main zone: Phyllic alteration and potassic alteration assemblages. The vast majority of copper mineralization is spatially associated with biotite feldspar porphyry dikes and is hosted in rocks that have been subjected to moderate to locally strong degrees of potassic alteration typically manifesting as fine grained biotite. Locally strong phyllic alteration, seen as sericite-pyrite in the historical drill core, overprints biotite altered zones with pyrite veinlets cross-cutting pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins. Hornfelsing is also present in and around biotite feldspar porphyry dikes which manifest as fine grained reddish-brown biotite, but is not necessarily associated with a significant amount of sulphides.

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposits

Porphyry deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions (Sinclair, 2007). Their formation is related to magma emplacement at relatively high levels in the crust, where the circulation of hydrothermal fluids facilitates scavenging, mobilizing and deposition of metals.

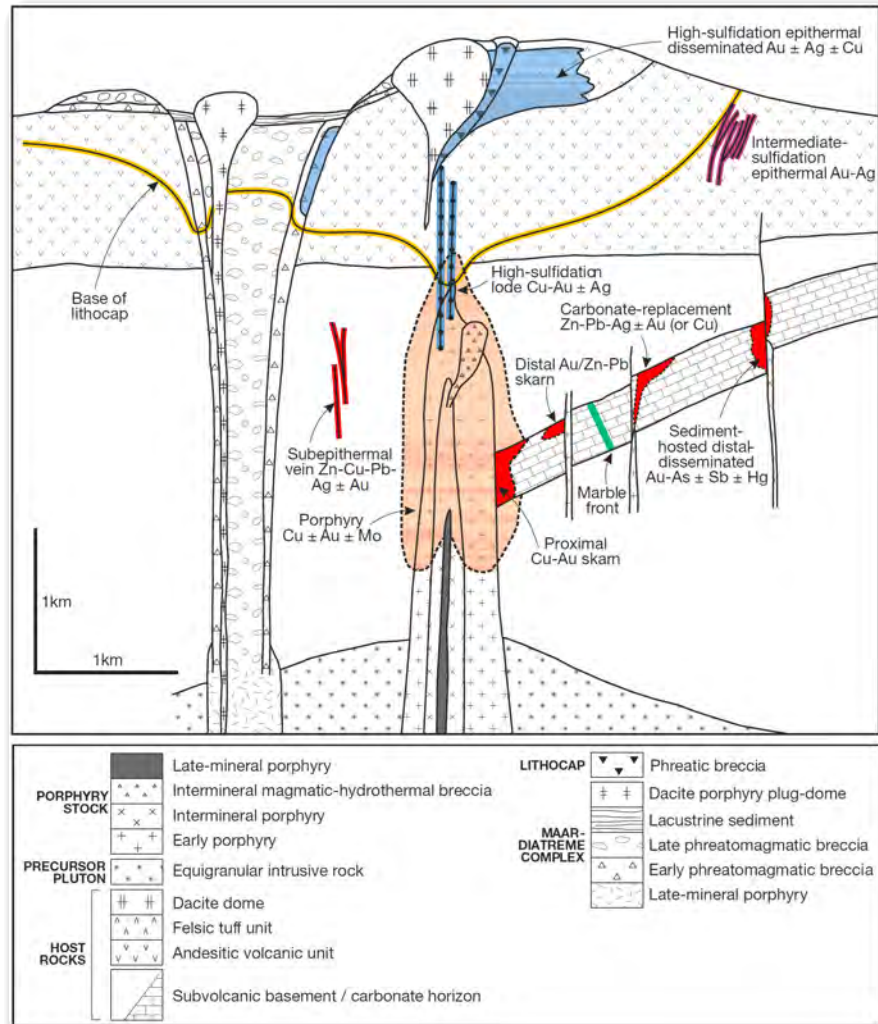


Figure 8.1: Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system (Sillitoe, 2010).

Porphyry copper systems are defined as large volumes of hydrothermally altered rock centered on porphyry copper stocks that may also contain skarn, carbonate-replacement, sediment-hosted, and high- and intermediate-sulphidation epithermal base and precious metal mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010).

The metal content of this class of deposits is diverse, but within the scope of this report can be narrowed down to those grouped as Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold (Cu ± Mo ± Au).

8.1.1 Importance

Porphyry copper deposits account for approximately two-thirds of global copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. Porphyry deposits are also major sources of gold, silver, and tin; significant byproducts include Re, W, Pd, Pt, Te and Se.

8.1.2 Geographic Distribution

Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, linear metallogenic provinces. They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America, around the western margin of the Pacific Basin, and in the Tethyan orogenic belt in eastern Europe and southern Asia. However, major deposits also occur within Paleozoic orogens in Central Asia and eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, within Precambrian terranes (Sinclair, 2007).

8.1.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry deposits of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes are collectively the most important group of deposits in British Columbia (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). They include such long time producers as Highland Valley, Gibraltar, Copper Mountain, Brenda, and Afton; projects such as Mt. Milligan, Red Chris, Schaft Creek, Brucejack, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) are also moving towards production. Host intrusions range from 210 Ma (Galore, Highland Valley) to 183 Ma (Mt. Milligan). The abundance of porphyry and other deposits marks Stikinia and Quesnelia as remarkably rich metallogenetic, comparable to the modern arc setting of Papua New Guinea.

8.1.4 Grade and Tonnage

Porphyry deposits are large and range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes. In typical porphyry Cu \pm Mo \pm Au deposits, grades range from 0.2 to 1.0% Cu, <0.01 to 0.05% Mo, and 0.0 to 1.0 g/t Au. Some porphyry deposits exhibit exceptional size along with grade such as the Grasberg deposit in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report).

8.1.5 Tectonic Setting

Porphyry Cu systems are generated mainly in magmatic arc environments subjected to broadly contractional settings, marked by crustal thickening, surface uplift and rapid exhumation (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu deposits are typically located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Fault and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formational sites and geometries of porphyry Cu systems and their constituent parts. Some investigators emphasize the importance of intersections between continental-scale transverse fault zones and arc-parallel structures for porphyry Cu formation (Richards et al., 2001).

8.1.6 Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. There is a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. Commonly located

in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments, host rocks typically include volcanics, intrusives (which may or may not be coeval with country rock) and volcano-sedimentary, epiclastic and pyroclastic rocks.

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica, relatively mafic and primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks. Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks ranging from granodiorite to granite in composition (Richards, 1990).

8.1.7 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale as well as around individual veins and fractures. Alteration zones on a deposit scale commonly consist of an inner potassic \pm sodic core characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (\pm amphibole \pm magnetite \pm anhydrite), and an outer, more extensive zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite \pm kaolinite \pm montmorillonite \pm calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (Moyle et al., 1990).

Alteration mineralogy is controlled in part by the composition of the host rocks, and by the composition of the mineralizing system. In mafic host rocks with significant iron and magnesium, biotite is the dominant alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone, whereas K-feldspar dominates in more felsic rocks (Sinclair, 2007). In more oxidized environments, minerals such as pyrite, magnetite (\pm hematite), and anhydrite are common, whereas pyrrhotite is present in more reduced environments (Rowins, 2000).

8.1.8 Structure and Mineralization Styles

As mentioned above, faults and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formation and geometry of porphyry Cu systems. At the scale of ore deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, “crackled zones”, and breccia pipes. Orientations of mineralized structures can be related to local stress environments around the tops of plutons or can reflect regional stress conditions.

8.1.9 Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu \pm Mo \pm Au deposits. Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

8.1.10 Morphology and Architecture

The overall geometry of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, ovoid, pipe-like or cylindrical shapes, which may or may not be “hollow”. Ore bodies are zoned, with often barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones, and may occur separately or overprint one another, vertically and laterally.

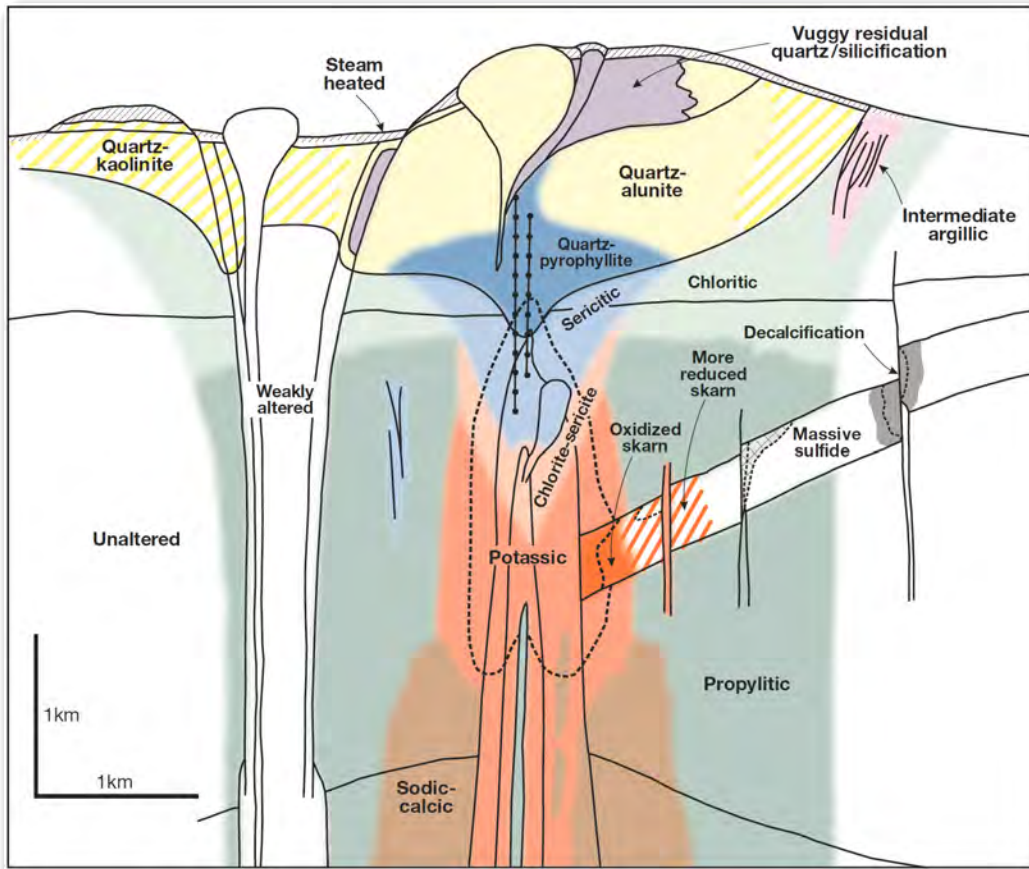


Figure 8.2: Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for telescoped porphyry Cu systems (Sil-litoe, 2010).

Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns arise from overprinting episodes of zoned mineralization and alteration of different ages.

8.1.11 Genetic Model

Porphyry Cu systems typically span the upper 4 km or so of the crust, with their centrally located stocks being connected downward to parental magma chambers at depths of perhaps 5 to 15 km. The water-rich parental magma chambers are the source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids throughout the development of the system. Large, poly-phase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically related intrusions are formed and are often long-lived (≈ 5 m.y.).

Convection of hydrothermal fluids throughout the country rock and intruding stocks results in a focusing of metals along conduits and within permeability networks where hydro-fracturing has taken place. Effective scavenging of metals is facilitated by “organized” hydrothermal systems in a state of convection, while efficient metal deposition is enhanced by pore-fluid over-pressurization resulting in catastrophic failure and rapid remobilization and de-pressurization of metalliferous hydrothermal fluids.

8.1.12 Porphyry Copper Subtypes

8.1.12.1 Alkalic Copper-Gold Porphyry Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits are known in only a few mineral provinces worldwide, with British Columbia being the type area for such deposits (Chamberlain et al., 2006). Relatively unique, alkalic porphyry deposits are an especially Au-rich variety of porphyry deposits that still maintain good copper grades. Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits differ from Cu or Cu-Mo dominant porphyry deposits in the following ways:

Tonnage and Grade

Tonnages of alkalic porphyry deposits are generally less than their Cu \pm Mo counterparts, while grades can be significantly higher, especially Au tenors. The Grasberg deposit, in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g.t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report 2000), indicates that this deposit type can contain major Au as well as Cu resources. Mineralization related to alkaline magmatism in arc terranes includes a disproportionately large share of the world's giant gold deposits when the small volume of alkaline relative to calc-alkaline rocks is taken into account (Sillitoe, 2002).

Alteration

Alkalic porphyry deposits have smaller and more cryptic alteration footprints (Figure 8.3). On the deposit scale, phyllic alteration is typically restricted to fault zones that penetrate late in the hydrothermal system. Furthermore, alkalic deposits lack advanced argillic alteration in most cases (Chamberlain et al., 2006).

Tectonic and Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits associated with alkaline intrusions typically form in an island-arc setting, possibly during periods of extension. Geological compositions vary between silica-saturated (diorite and monzonite) or silica-undersaturated (pyroxenite and syenite) complexes (Chamberlain et al., 2006). The volcano-plutonic suites are generally considered more primitive and less felsic than those associated with Cu \pm Mo porphyry deposits.

Architecture

Alkalic systems often consist of numerous discrete bodies that can exhibit complex and variable geometries, from high-level breccia-hosted bodies (Mt. Polley) to deeper level intrusive-centered sulphide accumulations (Mt. Milligan or Lorraine). Orebody geometries commonly mimic associated pipe-like intrusions (Deyell and Tosdal, 2004).

8.1.13 Telescoped Intrusion Centered Ore Deposits

Telescoping is the process of juxtaposing or overprinting early, deep mineralization, commonly of the porphyry type, and late, shallow, generally epithermal styles of precious- and base-metal mineralization. Telescoping is attributed to synhydrothermal degradation of volcanic paleosurfaces, as a result of either rapid erosion under pluvial conditions or sector (and, less probably, caldera) collapse of the volcanic edifices. Paleosurfaces may be lowered easily by 1 km during the \sim 1 m.y. total life spans of hydrothermal systems, leading to the vertical compression of any contained ore deposits by at least 1 km.

Sector collapse may be triggered by volcanic tumescence (Sillitoe, 1994) due to synmineralization intrusion, and it may be facilitated by hydrothermal weakening of volcanic edifices. Sector collapse causes extensive ingress of meteoric and/or ocean water to the magmatic environment and a decrease in confining pressure. The latter may induce hydrothermal brecciation, boiling and possible epithermal gold precipitation, and even accelerated efflux of magmatic fluids.

Telescoped systems (Figures 8.1 & 8.2) are believed to possess greater potential for the existence of both porphyry-type deposits at shallower than normal depths and giant ore deposits (Sillitoe, 1994).

8.1.14 Exploration Models

8.1.14.1 Geophysical Targeting Several geophysical techniques can be effectively utilized while exploring for porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Most notably, magnetic, electromagnetic and Induced Polarization surveys are considered highly effective tools for detection of characteristic anomalies.

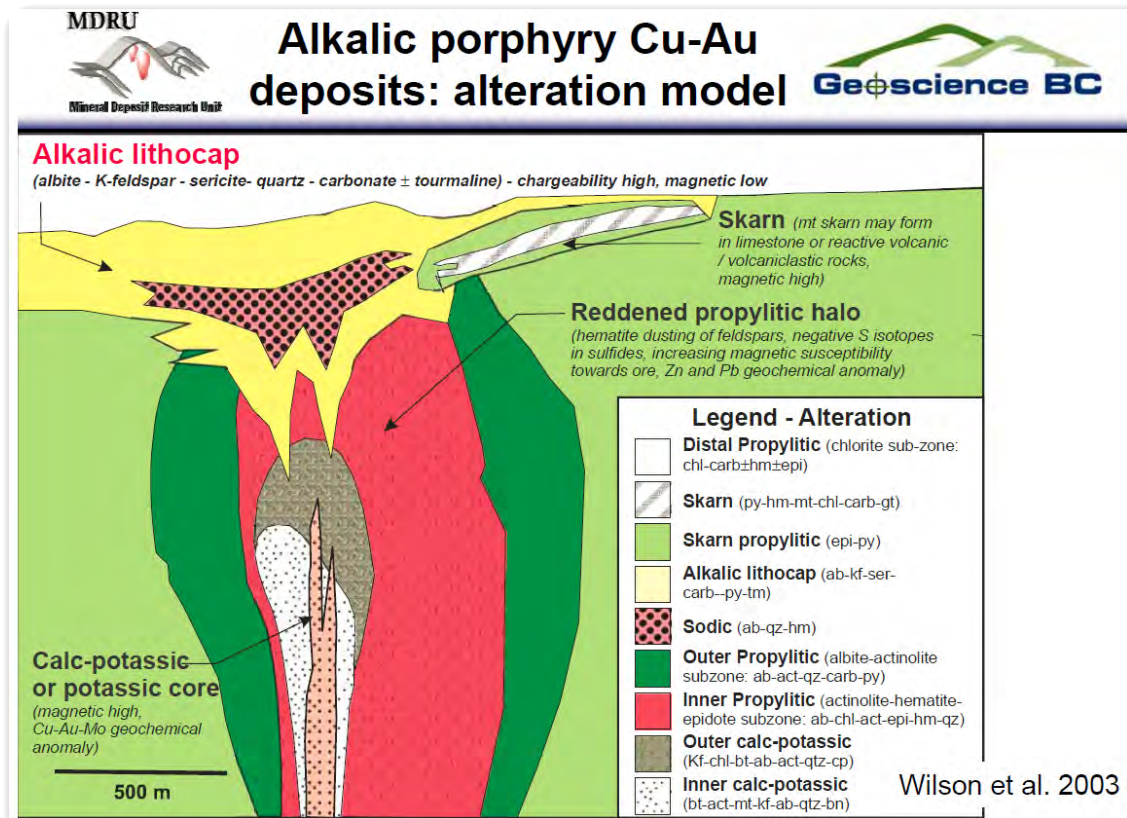


Figure 8.3: Generalized alteration and mineralization zoning associated with alkalic systems in British Columbia.

At a regional scale, airborne magnetic surveys are useful for mapping out the geological framework and for identifying magmatic arcs and their constituent elements. At a local scale, both airborne and ground magnetic surveys can be effective at targeting intrusions and associated mineral deposits. Primary magnetite typically forms as an accessory mineral within intrusive bodies, and secondary magnetite may result from hydrothermal alteration and/or hornfelsing. It should be noted, however, that some deposits are characterized by magnetic lows due to the destruction of magnetite in phyllic alteration zones (Sinclair, 2007).

Electromagnetic airborne and ground surveys can be effective at delineating resistive, porphyritic intrusions as well as associated alteration haloes. In the search for porphyry deposits, large circular or ovate resistivity highs are considered to be sources of potential interest (Lane, 2007, AR#29339). A circular-like high resistivity anomaly directly coincides with the Mt. Milligan porphyry and might therefore reflect the potassic alteration halo (Devine, 2012; Geotech Ltd., 2009).

At a local scale, ground Induced Polarization surveys have proved to be the most effective at detecting metalliferous bodies. At Copper Mountain, this technique was responsible for the discovery or extension of several new zones, with resulting chargeability anomalies having a shape that generally corresponds with the known shape of the ore bodies (Stanley et al., 1995).

Chile is host to some of the world's most spectacular porphyry copper deposits. The aeromagnetic signature of porphyry copper systems in northern Chile was investigated by Behn et al., 2001. The authors proposed that transverse magnetic anomalies (lows) were responses to the loci of emplacement of intrusive bodies, and that all known porphyry copper deposits in northern Chile are spatially related to these transverse magnetic anomalies.

8.1.14.2 Geological Targeting Volcanic arc complexes are high priority exploration targets for intrusion related ore deposits. In British Columbia, the Stikine Terrane and the Quesnel Terrane represent Triassic-Jurassic volcanic arc complexes that were emplaced during the Jurassic and collectively represent the foundation for further geological targeting. Within these terranes, unconformities and contact faults represent prospective locations for the identification of mineralization.

Due to the size of porphyry Cu deposits their associated alteration haloes, alteration zonation patterns over 10's to 1,000's of metres provide a possible method of vectoring towards areas of highest priority.

The presence of glacial cover in across large portions of BC make direct observation of alteration patterns in outcrop challenging. In these areas, local scale geological mapping is of limited effectiveness. At regional scales, however, regional mapping can be useful at narrowing in on prospective terranes and their constituent lithologies, and inferences can be made when used in conjunction with geophysical data.

8.1.14.3 Geochemical Targeting Regional silt sampling programs have been successful in narrowing in on prospective areas for porphyry associated mineralization, although the data is often too coarse for targeting at a local scale. Areas with glacial cover will not be conducive to silt sampling as water courses may not be cutting through and re-mobilizing any of the underlying rock.

At a local scale, soil geochemistry can be utilized as a means of direct detection of metalliferous bodies, though its effectiveness is invariably related to presence and thickness of cover and/or soils. New techniques in sampling and analysis have allowed for detection of buried deposits. By lowering thresholds with partial extractions of selectively sampled soil components, soil geochemistry can be effective in detecting porphyry Cu mineralization through transported glacial overburden of up to 100's of meters (Heberlein et al., 2010).

Traditional soil sampling (B-Horizon) performed over the Mt. Milligan deposits outlined numerous copper and gold anomalies within the area encompassing the vast majority of the deposits. However, extensive cover partially masked and dispersed the bedrock geochemical response, while geochemical values of colluvium samples were much higher (Sketchley et al., 1995).

9 Exploration

9.1 Prudent Minerals Corp. (formerly Cesar Minerals Corp.)- 2020

A recently completed Induced Polarization survey (“IP”) covering the northern portion of the Sat Property was commissioned by Prudent Minerals in November of 2020. The IP survey was completed by crews from Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. (“Walcott Geophysics”). The survey comprised 16.3 line kilometers on 5 northeast traverses measuring the 1st to 8th separation utilizing an a-spacing of 100 metres. The intent of the IP survey was to outline additional areas of high chargeability, which would most likely be indicative of disseminated sulphides possibly associated with a copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry deposit. The total cost of the 2020 IP survey was \$105,654.13.

Apart from reconfirming the high IP chargeability response at the historically drilled “Sat Main zone”, the 2020 IP survey outlined a particularly strong IP chargeability response on the most northerly survey line (Figure 9.1). The anomaly, which remains open to the north, is designated the “CHE anomaly” and is coincident with an area of subtle magnetic disruption that may represent the manifestation of magnetite destruction related to the phyllic alteration halo of a porphyry system.

10 Drilling

Neither Prudent Minerals nor the Vendors of the Sat Property have completed drilling on the Property to date.

10.1 Historical Drilling

Diamond drilling completed on the Property to date was completed by Amoco in 1972-1973 and Redhill in 2014. A total of 21 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Property; 17 drill holes completed by Amoco and 4 drill holes completed by Redhill. A small RC drilling program was completed on the Property in 2019 by PEMC comprising 5 short holes totaling 477 metres (Table 10.1). Significant historical drill intercepts are outlined in Table 10.2 below. A map showing diamond drill collar locations on the Property is shown in Figure 10.1.

10.1.1 Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. - 1972-1973

In 1972, Amoco completed 1,639 m of BQ size diamond drilling (Schroeter, 1973). A further 375 m of BQ size diamond drilling were completed in 1973. The best intersection achieved over the course of Amoco’s drilling was 0.10% Cu over 73.8 m, which was drilled at the “Sat Main Zone” (Figure 10.2). Amoco’s drilling was focused on a zone exhibiting promising geophysical, geochemical and geological characteristics where an ovate, northwest trending magnetic low measuring 1,300 metres by 350 m is coincident with a roughly circular IP chargeability high measuring approximately 800 metres in diameter. Amoco had also outlined a 600 metre by 250 metre copper-in-soil anomaly that coincided with the southwestern portion of the IP chargeability anomaly. The deepest hole drilled by Amoco over the course of the 1972-1973 drilling programs was a vertical hole reaching a depth of 198.4 metres.

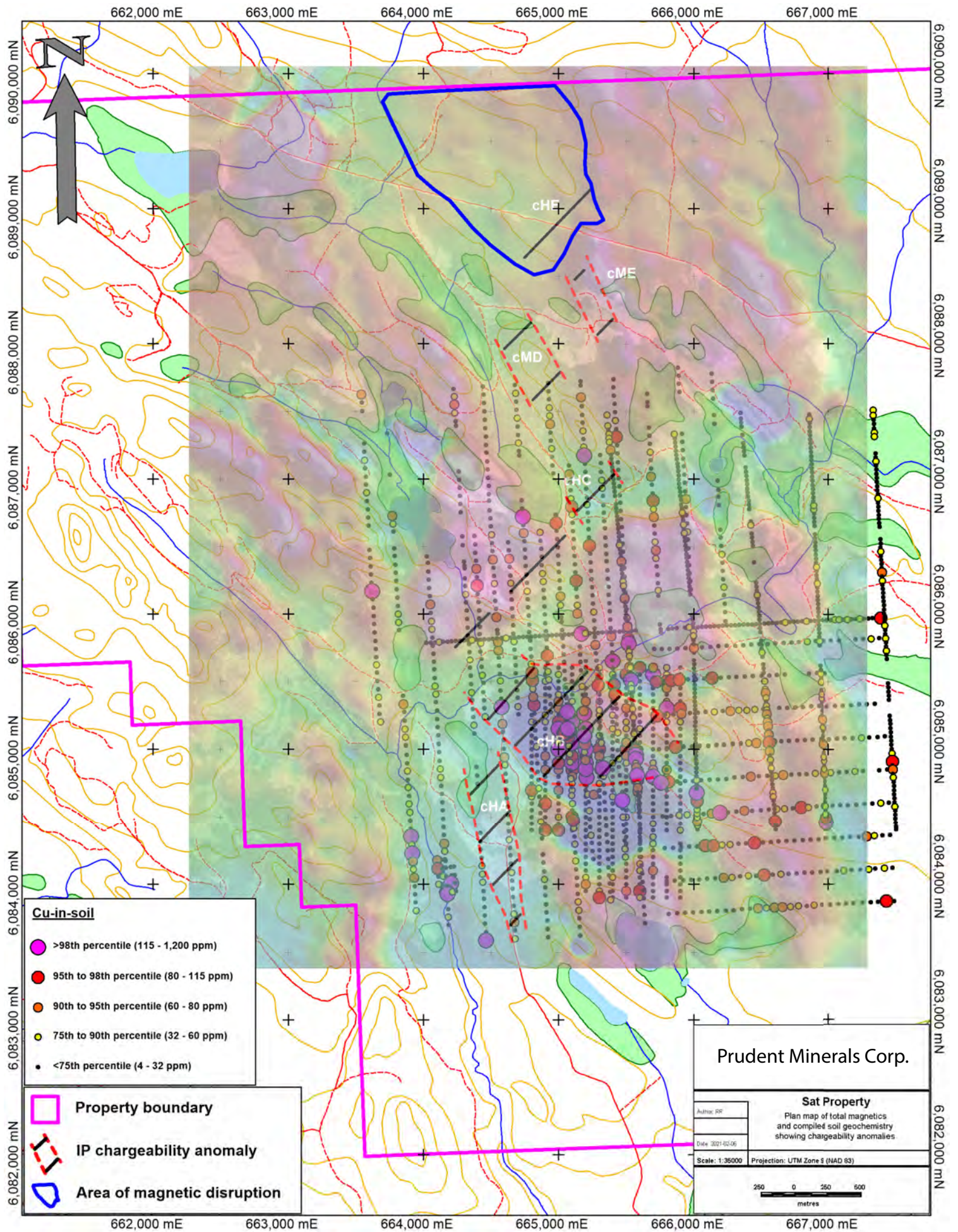


Figure 9.1: Compiled IP anomalies relative to historical copper-in-soil geochemistry and total magnetics.

Table 10.1: Summary of historical drilling (coordinates provided are in UTM datum NAD 83 zone 9).

Hole ID	Hole type	Operator	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
SAT14-1	Diamond	Redhill	665292	6085148	964	235	-60	449
SAT14-2	Diamond	Redhill	665339	6085252	972	200	-80	303
SAT14-3	Diamond	Redhill	665113	6085021	958	172	-55	272
SAT14-4	Diamond	Redhill	665075	6085133	955	172	-55	260
72-1	Diamond	Amoco	665096	6084769	975	0	-90	81.38
72-2	Diamond	Amoco	665094	6084894	965	0	-90	88.09
72-3	Diamond	Amoco	665085	6085039	959	0	-90	133.81
72-4	Diamond	Amoco	665073	6085161	953	0	-90	198.43
72-5	Diamond	Amoco	665068	6085273	944	0	-90	66.75
72-6	Diamond	Amoco		6084796	946	0	-90	72.85
72-7	Diamond	Amoco	665303	6085059	959	0	-90	124.06
72-8	Diamond	Amoco	665293	6085281	966	0	-90	80.77
72-9	Diamond	Amoco	665282	6085553	946	0	-90	76.2
72-10	Diamond	Amoco	665042	6085538	945	0	-90	85.04
72-11	Diamond	Amoco	664957	6085018	972	0	-90	133.81
72-12	Diamond	Amoco	664822	6085010	991	45	-45	167.03
72-13	Diamond	Amoco	665240	6084725	962	0	-90	63.7
72-14	Diamond	Amoco	664515	6085587	931	90	-45	63.7
73-3	Diamond	Amoco	665414	6084857	949	90	-45	153.93
73-4	Diamond	Amoco	665406	6085101	973	270	-45	152.4
73-5	Diamond	Amoco	665536	6085325	995	0	-90	68.89
RC19SAT001	RC	PEMC	664664	6084446	920	0	-90	100.584
RC19SAT002	RC	PEMC	664632	6083989	940	0	-90	100.584
RC19SAT003	RC	PEMC	664715	6083398	914	0	-90	82.296
RC19SAT004	RC	PEMC	664576	6085281	944	0	-90	100.584
RC19SAT005	RC	PEMC	664596	6085162	955	90	-65	92.964

Table 10.2: Historical drill highlights.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Au (ppb)
72-3	7.0	80.8	73.8	1000	80	46.5
SAT14-1	10.5	449	438.5	472.8	34.4	44.1
<i>incl.</i>	440	449	9	1282.6	77.3	21.2
SAT14-3	11	116	105	1035.8	38.6	22.3
SAT14-4	47	227.4	180.4	939.4	35.7	10.4

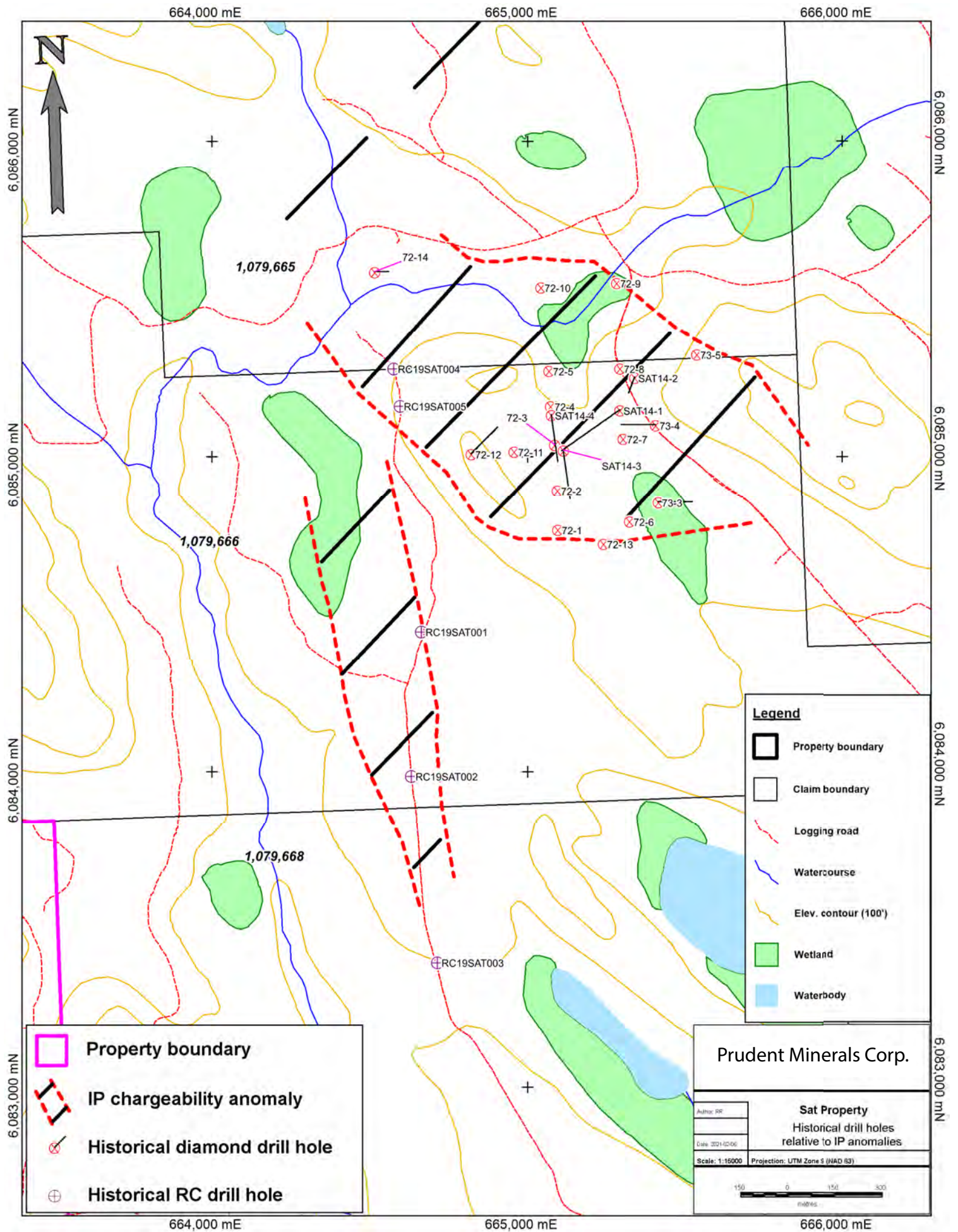


Figure 10.1: Historical drill hole locations relative to compiled IP anomalies.

10.1.2 Redhill Resources Corp. - 2014

Redhill completed a 4-hole diamond drilling program totaling 1,284 m in 2014. Low grade copper mineralization was intersected in two holes drilled in and around the historically outlined Sat Main zone. Intercepts included 93 m grading 0.11% Cu in hole SAT14-3 (Figure 10.2), and 93 metres grading 0.13% Cu in drill hole SAT14-4 (Smith, 2015). The 2014 drilling saw some deeper holes, including the deepest hole drilled by a significant margin, drill hole SAT14-1 which reached a vertical depth of 388.8 metres. The bottom 9 metres of hole 14-1 assayed 0.128% copper (Table 10.2) where a high density of sheeted quartz veins associated with strong biotite alteration and abundant pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization persists to the last metre drilled.



Figure 10.2: Select drill core from drill hole SAT14-3.

10.1.3 Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. - 2019

In the summer of 2019, PEMC completed 477 m of RC drilling in 5 drill holes. The target was an elongate IP chargeability high anomaly measuring approximately 2,000 m x 500 m and trending NNW, that lay alongside a fault immediately west of the historical Sat Main Zone. The drilled area was covered by extensive glacio-fluvial overburden, averaging over 20 metres in thickness and up to 41 m thick, locally. The strong IP chargeability anomaly, despite its proximity to the historically defined mineralized zone, was determined to be caused by graphite-rich argillites. No significant copper intervals were achieved over the course of the short RC drilling program, with no appreciable sulphides noted.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis & Security

No samples were collected during the 2020 exploration program given that it was restricted to an IP geophysical survey.

Analytical certificates for Amoco's 1972-1973 drilling programs are not publicly available. PEMC's RC

drilling program in 2019 did not include analysis at certified analytical laboratories, rather samples were analyzed on-site with a portable X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer. As such, the 2014 diamond drilling results produced by Redhill are the most reliable sources of analytical data, with sampling protocols detailed herein.

11.1 2014 Diamond Drilling

The sample preparation, analysis and security measures taken by Redhill Resources Corp. in 2014 were adequate. A Redhill geologist demarked HQ or NQ drill core samples at medial intervals of 3 m, which was lengthened or shortened depending on lithological, structural or major alteration contacts (Smith, 2015, AR#35536).

Drill core was split in half using a hydraulic splitter, with one-half of the split core being placed in polyethylene bags along with sample identification tags. The poly bags were sealed with zip-ties and placed into larger rice bags which were subsequently shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (“AcmeLabs”) for sample preparation and analysis. Certified reference materials (“standards”) or blank materials (“blanks”) were not inserted into the sample sequence by field geologists, although internal standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence by laboratory personnel at AcmeLabs.

Once drill core samples were received and catalogued at AcmeLabs facility, samples were crushed and split into 250 g representative rock samples which were then pulverized to a 200 mesh size. 0.5 g sample aliquots were subjected to digestion with 1:1:1 Aqua Regia solution and subsequently analyzed for 36 elements, including copper, molybdenum and gold, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer.

AcmeLabs was an ISO 9001-2008 certified laboratory located at 1020 Cordova Street East, Vancouver, BC, Canada in 2014, that has since been acquired by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories. ISO 9001-2008 certification was issued to AcmeLabs as certificate number FM 63007 by the British Standards Institution. AcmeLabs was independent to the issuer and to the vendors at the time when samples from the 2014 work program were submitted and analyzed.

Despite Redhill personnel not inserting certified reference materials into the sample sequence during the 2014 diamond drill sampling program, it is of the author’s opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures utilized in the 2014 diamond drilling program were adequate given the stringent internal controls implemented by AcmeLabs at the time.

12 Data Verification

A total of six site visits totaling 9 days was conducted by the author between May 25, 2019 and August 10, 2019. The objective of the site visits was to inspect property access and confirm historical drill sites, as well as to inspect historical drill core. The property was accessed by 4 x 4 truck until, due to certain roads being deactivated, certain drill sites were accessed on foot. A number of drill sites from the 2014 diamond drilling campaign were inspected.

The author completed a thorough inspection of the 2014 drill core, laying out drill holes SAT14-1 and SAT 14-4 in their entirety to document and assess various aspects of the rock, including geology, mineralization and alteration, as well as to verify sampling procedures implemented in 2014. Visual estimations of copper mineralization, based on observable quantities of chalcopyrite present in the drill core, were in line with analytical results received from AcmeLabs. Although data verification was completed by the author at that time, the results are not available given that they belong to a company for which the author no longer works for. Nonetheless, in the opinion of the QP, the data verification completed over the course of the six site

visits in 2019 is adequate for the purposes used in this report.

13 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical tests have been carried out on any rock samples from the Sat Property to date.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No known mineral resources or mineral reserves of any category exist on the Sat Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

There are no mineral exploration or development properties adjacent to the Sat Property.

16 Other Relevant Data & Information

All relevant data and information has been presented in prior sections in this Report.

17 Interpretations & Conclusions

Thorough inspection of all historical data, including first hand inspection of diamond drill core, leads the author to believe that the Sat Property has potential to host copper ± molybdenum ± gold deposit that adheres to the porphyry copper deposit model. The presence of chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization in sheeted and stockworked quartz veins and biotite alteration in spatial association with biotite-feldspar porphyry dikes is indicative of porphyry-copper type mineralization. The past producing Bell and Granisle mines, situated approximately 13 kilometres to the east of the Sat Property, exhibit similar features and are also associated with the emplacement of biotite-feldspar porphyry dikes of Eocene age.

The Sat Main zone, characterized as a zone of low-grade copper mineralization occurring as pyrite-chalcopyrite in sheeted and/or stockworked quartz veins, presents the best opportunity to host a potentially economic copper deposit. The deepest hole drilled into this zone, SAT14-1, bottoms in some of the strongest biotite alteration and pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz veining seen on the Property to date. The abundance of pyrite at the bottom of drill hole SAT14-1 suggest that a higher temperature “potassic core” may exist below the drilling completed to date. Apart from positive historical drill results, the target is supported by a set favourable geophysical and geochemical features.

In the northern portion of the Property, an additional target termed the CHE anomaly has been outlined in a recently completed IP survey that was commissioned by Prudent Minerals. The highly anomalous IP response on the northernmost line of the 2020 IP survey warrants follow up, as it is coincident with a large, subtle magnetic low possibly indicative of magnetite destruction associated with a hydrothermal system.

18 Recommendations

The highest priority target on the Sat Property is the historically drilled, pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralized, Sat Main zone. The abundance and extent of biotite alteration seems to increase at depth, as evidenced by the deepest hole drilled on the Property to date, drill hole SAT14-1. A two-hole diamond drill program is recommended at this zone, with proposed hole depths of at least 600 metres in order to effectively evaluate the potential for high copper grades beneath the historical drilling to date at the Sat Main zone.

A secondary target, referred to by Walcott Geophysics as the CHE anomaly, was outlined in the 2020 IP survey completed by Prudent Minerals and warrants follow-up. Additional IP lines to the north of the anomaly should be completed to determine if the IP chargeability anomaly continues to the north. An additional 9 line-km of IP surveying is recommended immediately north of the CHE anomaly, as well as B-horizon soil sampling over this area to see if buried copper mineralization is showing up in the soil profile. The soil samples should be collected at a grid spacing of 100 metres, covering an area measuring approximately 1,300 m by 1,800 metres. These activities should be concurrent with the proposed diamond drilling.

Table 18.1: Proposed Exploration Program & Budget

Item	Cost (CDN\$)
Induced Polarization surveying (9 line-km, all-in)	\$55,000
Soil geochemical sampling (250 samples)	\$7,500
Diamond Drilling (1,200 m)	\$108,000
Analytical (drilling)	\$13,500
Analytical (soil geochemistry)	\$7,500
Drill geologist (16 days at \$500 per day)	\$8,000
Food & Accommodation, Support	\$19,500
Total Phase 1	\$219,000

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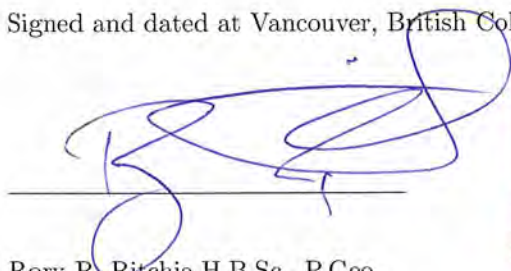
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19 Statement of Qualifications

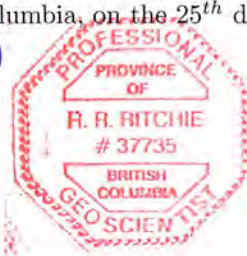
I, Rory Ritchie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist residing at 843 21st Street West, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada;
2. I have authored the report entitled “Technical Report on the Sat Property” on the effective date of August 25, 2021. The report is based on a review of exploration carried out on the Property including a comprehensive review and compilation of historical data;
3. I have an H.B.Sc. degree in Chemistry from The University of Western Ontario, 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at Simon Fraser University, 2008. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia; I have significant experience in exploration in British Columbia, Canada and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101;
4. I have been continuously engaged in mineral exploration since 2007 working for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist, and have experience in mineral exploration for precious metals and base metals, with an emphasis on porphyry copper deposits in British Columbia;
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. I conducted 6 personal inspections of the Sat Property between May 25, 2019 and August 10, 2019 totaling nine days, and was actively involved in and overseeing exploration activities at the Sat Property during that time;
7. I am responsible for all items of this technical report;
8. I am independent of the issuer, independent of the Property and independent of the property vendor using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
9. I have had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report;
10. I have read NI 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines;
11. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 25th day of August 2021.



Rory R. Ritchie H.B.Sc., P.Geo.



A 2020 Sat Property Geophysical Report

**A REPORT
ON
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYING
SAT PROPERTY
GRANISLE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**OMINECA M.D.
54° 53'N, 126° 26'W
NTS 93L/16**

Claims Worked:

1079665,1079669,1079670

Work Dates: November 29th- December 12th, 2020

**FOR
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**BY
ALEXANDER WALCOTT, P. Geo.
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Coquitlam, British Columbia**

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SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS.....	9
PROPERTY GEOLOGY.....	11
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	12
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	16

APPENDIX I

Personnel Employed on Project

ACCOMPANYING MAPS

Claim and Line Location Map	Scale 1:10,000
Historical Airborne Magnetics with IP Interpretation	Scale 1:10,000
IP Pseudo-sections - 100 m a-spacing Line 8600N, 9600N, 10400N, 10800N, 11200N	Scale 1:10,000
2D Inversions (2020, and Historic) Line 7700N,8000N,8300N,8600N**,8900N,9200N, 9600N**,10000N,10400N**,10800N**,11200N**	Scale 1:10,000

INTRODUCTION.

Between November 29th, and December 12th, 2020, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out induced polarization surveying over parts of the Sat Property for Cesar Minerals Corp.

The survey was carried out of 4 northeast orientated expanding on numerous historical induced polarization surveys.

In total, some 16.3 line kilometers were surveyed on 5 traverses measuring the 1st to 8th separation utilizing a 100 m a-spacing.

The survey met with some challenges due to weather, and the limited daylight hours of the late season program which did hamper production.

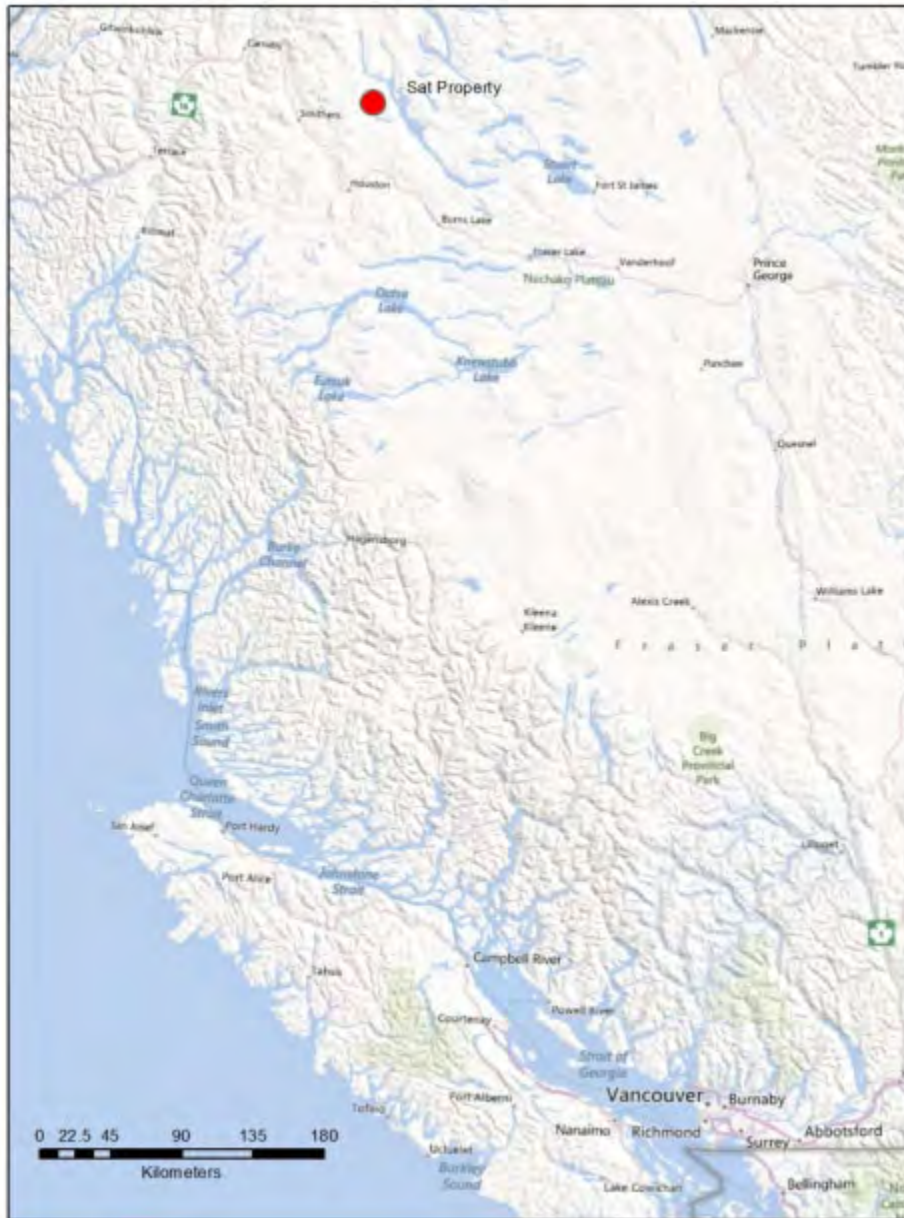
PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sat property is located to the Omineca Mining Division, some 45 kilometers northeast of the town on Smithers, British Columbia and some 14 kilometers west of the community of Granisle.

The property consists of the following mineral claims:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Hectares	Owners
SAT 03	1079666	2020-11-19	2020-12-27	577	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 02	1079665	2020-11-19	2020-12-27	930	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 07	1079670	2020-11-19	2021-11-19	744	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 05	1079668	2020-11-19	2020-12-27	912	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 06	1079669	2020-11-19	2021-11-19	613	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 01	1079664	2020-11-19	2020-12-27	930	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.
SAT 04	1079667	2020-11-19	2020-12-27	912	LUTYNSKI, PIOTR/ DIVITIAE REOSOURCES LTD.

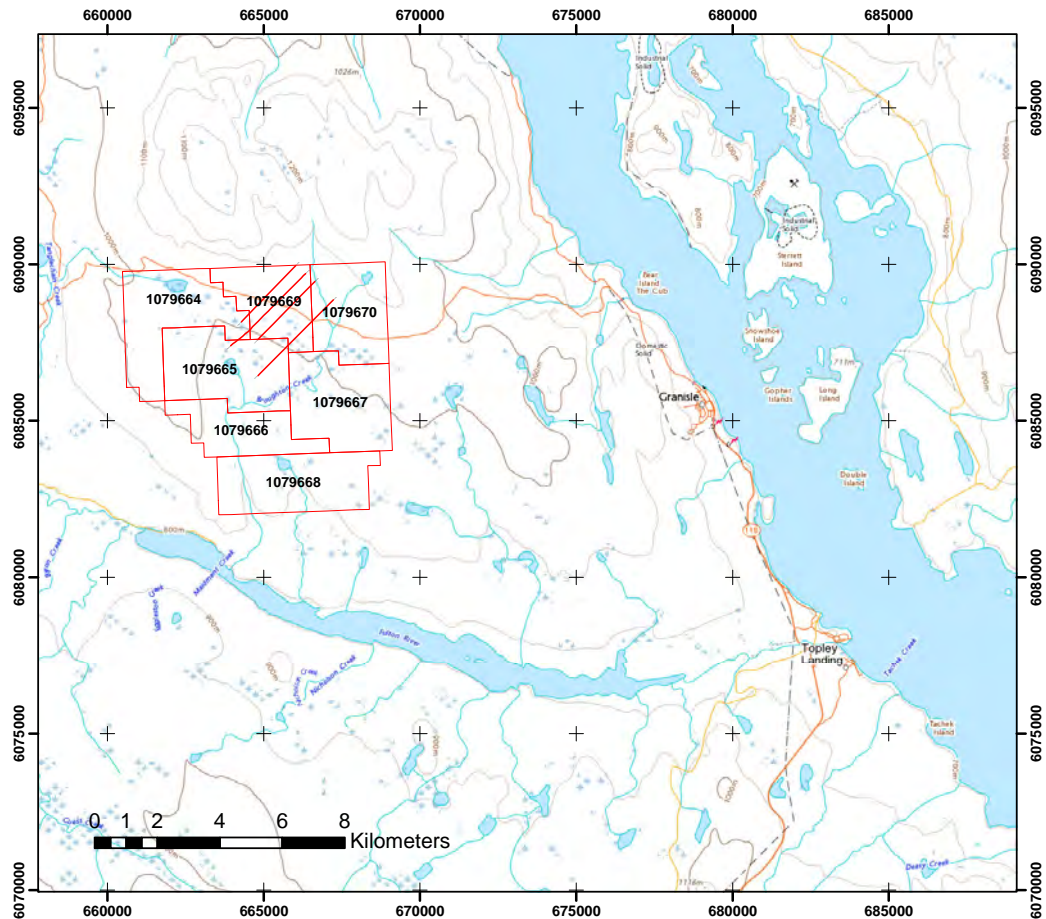
PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS con't



Property Location Map

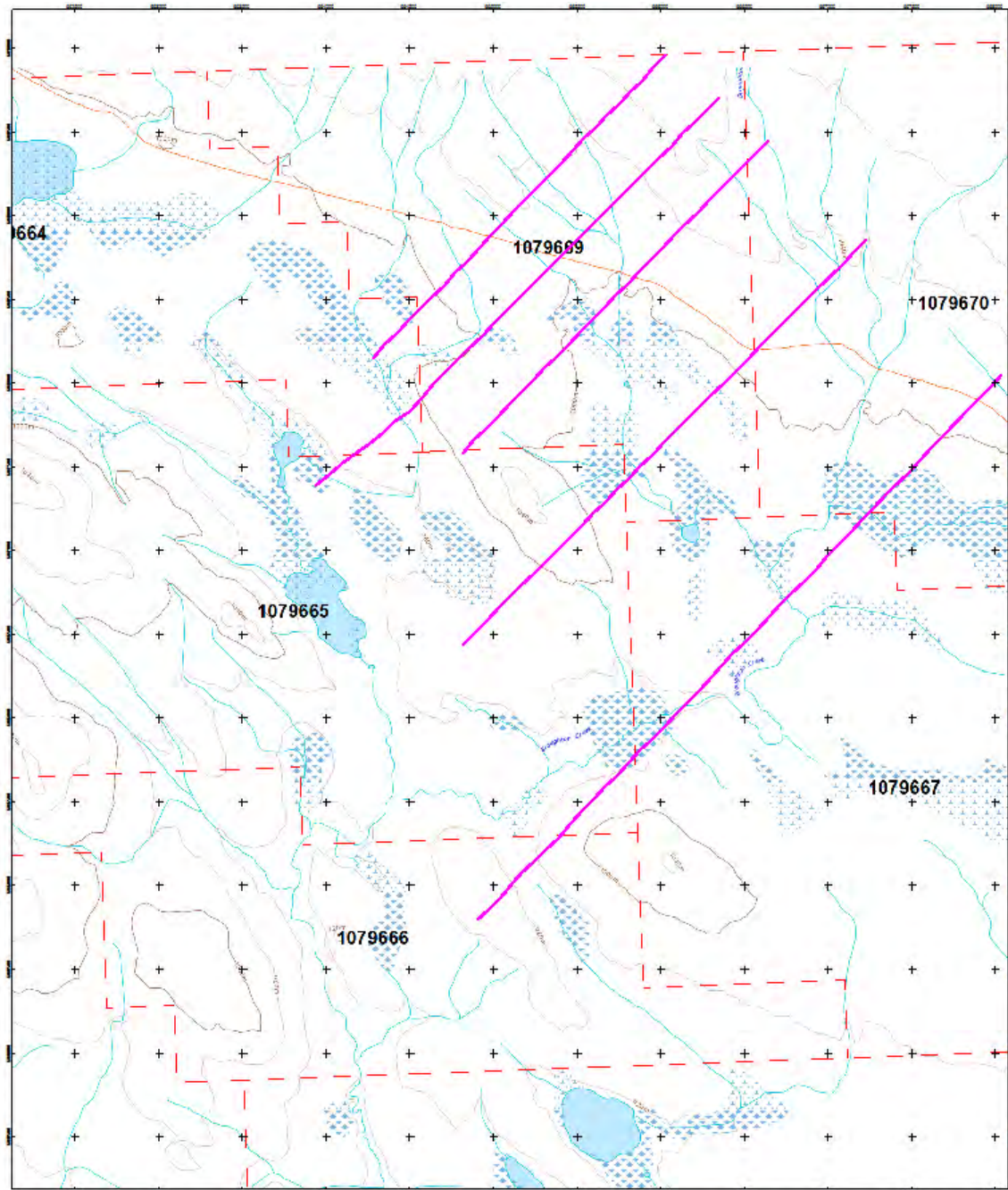
PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS con't

Access to the property is readily obtainable numerous resources roads which cross cut property, which can be accessed via the Babine Lake FSR.



Claim Location Map

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS con't



Detailed Grid and Claim Location Map

PURPOSE.

The purpose of the 2020 induced polarization survey was to expand on historic geophysical coverage, proximal to known mineralization in an attempt to expand on and define zones for potential porphyry style mineralization.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS.

The Induced Polarization Survey.

The induced polarization (IP) survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which were manufactured by Instrumentation GDD of Quebec, Canada, and Walcer Geophysics of Ontario.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver (GDD), transmitter (Walcer) and a motor generator (Honda). The transmitters, which provides a maximum of 10 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from 20 kw 400 Hz. alternator driven by a Honda 44 h.p. gasoline engine.

The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds “current-on” and 2 seconds “current-off” with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C₁ and C₂, the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P₁ through P₅, during the “current-on” part of the cycle, and the apparent chargeability, (M_a) presented as a direct readout in millivolts per volt using a 200 millisecond delay and a 1000 millisecond sample window by the receiver, a digital receiver controlled by a micro-processor – the sample window is actually the total of twenty individual windows of 50 millisecond widths.

The apparent resistivity (ρ_a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity are called apparent as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks.

On this survey the pole-dipole configuration was utilized. In this method the current electrode, C₁, and the potential electrodes, P₁ through P_{n+1}, are moved in unison along the survey lines at a spacing of “a” (the dipole) apart, while the second current electrode, C₂, is kept constant at “infinity”.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS cont'd.

The distance, “na” between C₁ and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the depth to be explored by the particular separation, “n”, traverse. On this survey a 100 a-spacing was used measuring the 1st to 8th separation.

A total of some 16.3 line kilometres of induced polarization survey traverses on 5 lines was completed.

Horizontal control.

The horizontal positions of the stations were recorded using a Garmin GPSmap 64CSx.

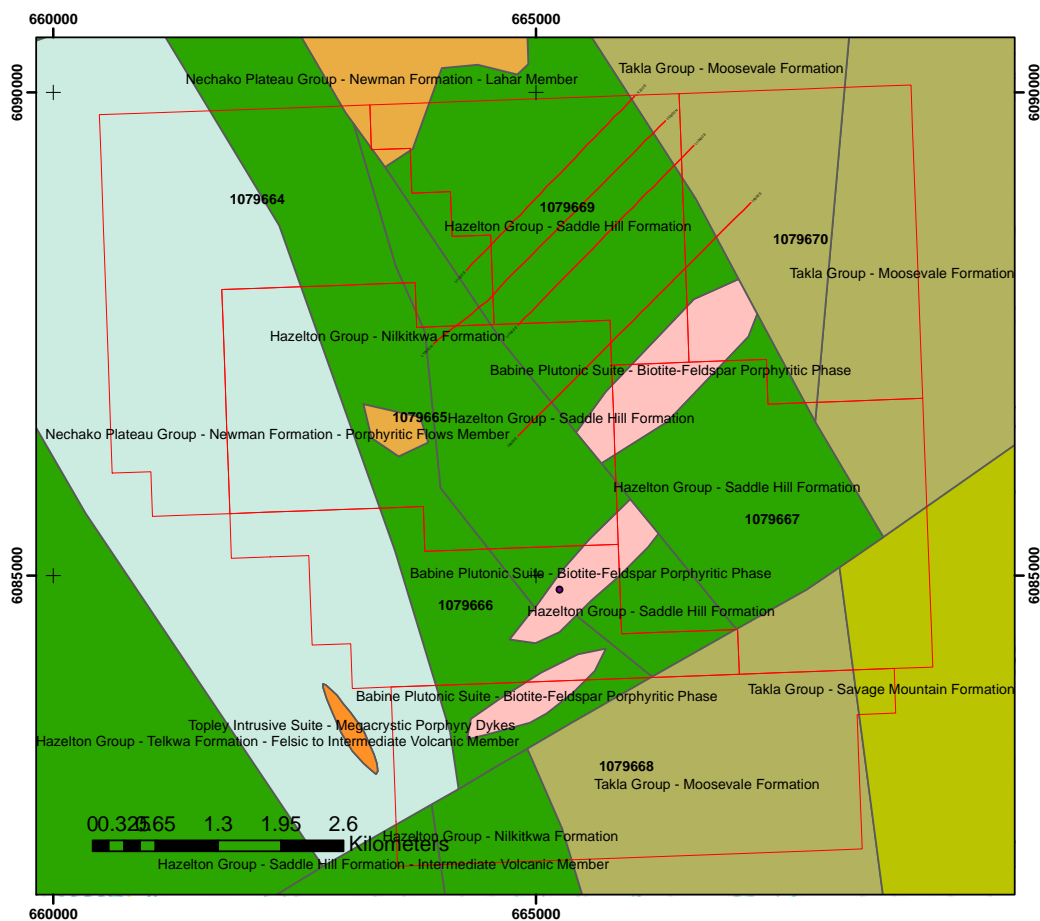
Data Presentation.

The induced polarization data is presented as individual pseudo section plots of apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability at a scale of 1:10,000 using Geosoft Oasis Montaj.

In addition to the 2020 survey, the data was merged with historical geophysical datasets from surveys carried out in 2012, and 2014. 2D inversions were then carried out utilizing all modern geophysical datasets.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY.

The Sat property is dominantly underlain by Jurassic Age Hazelton Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks, which has been intruded by granodioritic rocks from the Babine Plutonic Suite.



Property Geology with Claims (After BCGS)

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The results of the 2020 induced polarization survey were merged with historic induced polarization data from 2012 and 2014. The merged datasets were subsequently remodeled using 2D inversions code – Res2DInv.

In addition to modelling carried out on the induced polarization data, a historic airborne magnetic dataset was also modelled in 3D utilizing Geosoft Voxi to aid with the interpretation.

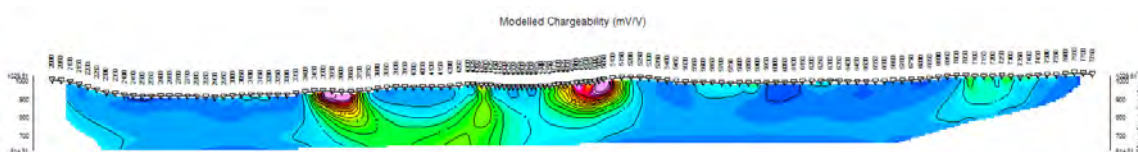
The resulting models were then loaded into Geosoft Oasis Montaj for viewing and interpretation.

The 2020 and historical dataset yielded several chargeability targets within the survey area. The chargeability features dominantly lie within zones of reduced magnetic susceptibility and are associated with both low and moderate resistivity responses.

Anomaly cHA is located on the south portion of the combined survey area. This north south trending anomaly is associated with a low to moderate resistivity response and is situated within a magnetic low.

Anomaly cHB is plug like anomaly in the south-central portion of the grid. This intense chargeability feature is centered on line 8600N proximal to 3700E within a zone of reduced resistivity. The anomaly lies within a zone of reduced magnetic susceptibility and has been the focus of numerous historic exploration campaigns. In 2014, four diamond drillholes were targeted within this area. Holes SAT14-01,03,04 yielded elevated copper mineralization, with the higher grades appear to be coincident the lower magnetic susceptibility unit.

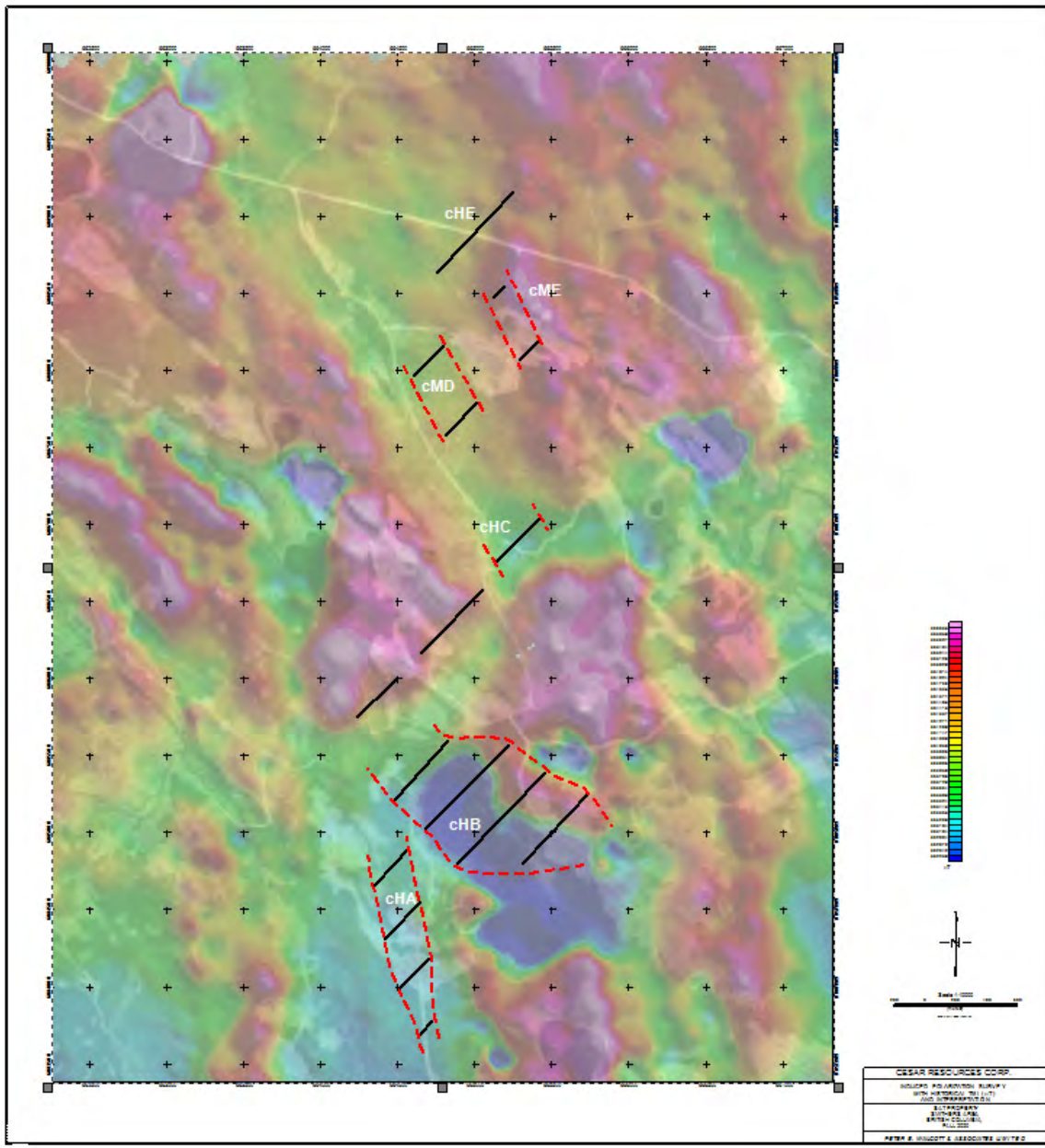
The northern extent of anomaly cHB appears to be truncated by a northeasterly trending structure. Line 9600 tracks the axis of this linear magnetic feature and exhibits several chargeability anomalies proximal to the northern terminus of cHB. The resistivity in this area also appears to increase. The anomalies in the area between 3400E and 4450E maybe slightly skewed and misleading due to edge effects.



Line 9600 Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.

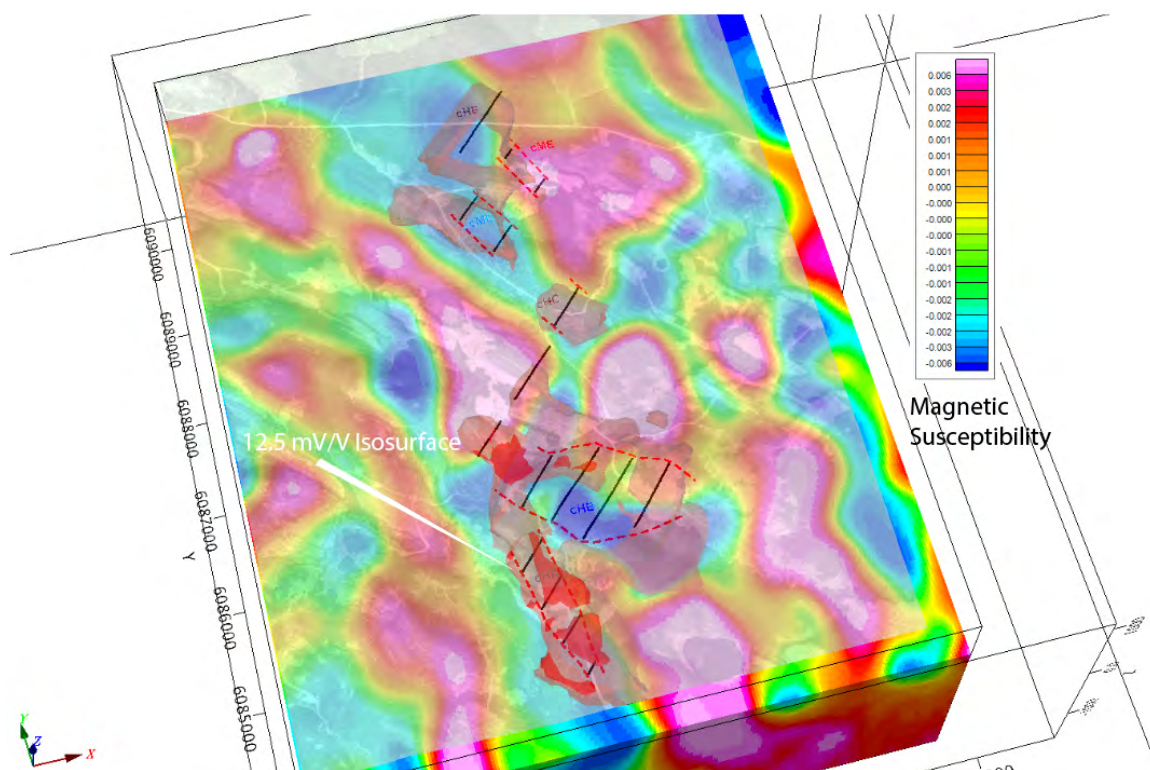
Anomaly cHC is centered at 5000E on line 9600E. This shallow chargeability feature is associated with a moderate chargeability response and at the intersection of the above-mentioned northeasterly structure and a northwesterly trending magnetic low.



Plan View of TMI (nT) with Chargeability Zones

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.

Anomaly cMD is located on the western edge of line 10400N. This moderate chargeability feature is associated with moderate to high resistivity. The feature is also coincident with a slightly elevated magnetic feature within northwesterly trending magnetic low corridor.



3D View of Magnetic Susceptibility Model with Chargeability Zones

Anomaly cME is a narrow anomaly immediately to the east of cMD. This moderate chargeability feature appears to be situated on a marked contact within the resistivity. This feature flanks a magnetic high.

Both cMD and CME appear to track to line 10800E and both appear to intensify.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.

Anomaly cHF is a broad moderate to high chargeability anomaly. The feature is associated moderate to high resistivity and situated on the southwestern edge of a low magnetic embayment.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between November 29th, and December 12th, 2020, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out induced polarization surveying of parts of the Sat Property for Cesar Minerals Corp.

The survey consisted of some 16.3 kilometers, carried out on 5 separate traverses expanding on a historic survey grid.

The processing and inversion of both the historic and newly collected datasets identified several features of potential interest for additional follow up, more notably in the north where the new data was collected.

A detailed compilation of all historic data should be undertaken prior to any additional work in aid in targeting and identifying areas which require additional infill prior to drilling.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alexander Walcott, P. Geo.
Geophysicist
Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited

APPENDIX I

COST OF PROJECT.

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook induced polarization surveying on a daily rate for a total of \$105,654.13 including mobilization.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON PROJECT.

Name	Occupation	Address	Dates
Alex Walcott	Geophysicist	Unit 111- 17, Fawcett Rd. Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 6V2	
Tom Kocan	Geophysical Operator	"	Nov 28 th -Dec 12th , 2020
M. Magee	"		"
O. Kucera	"		"
B. Lajeunesse	"		"
N. Loubser	"		"
W. Kennedy	"		"
P. Hospodka	"		"

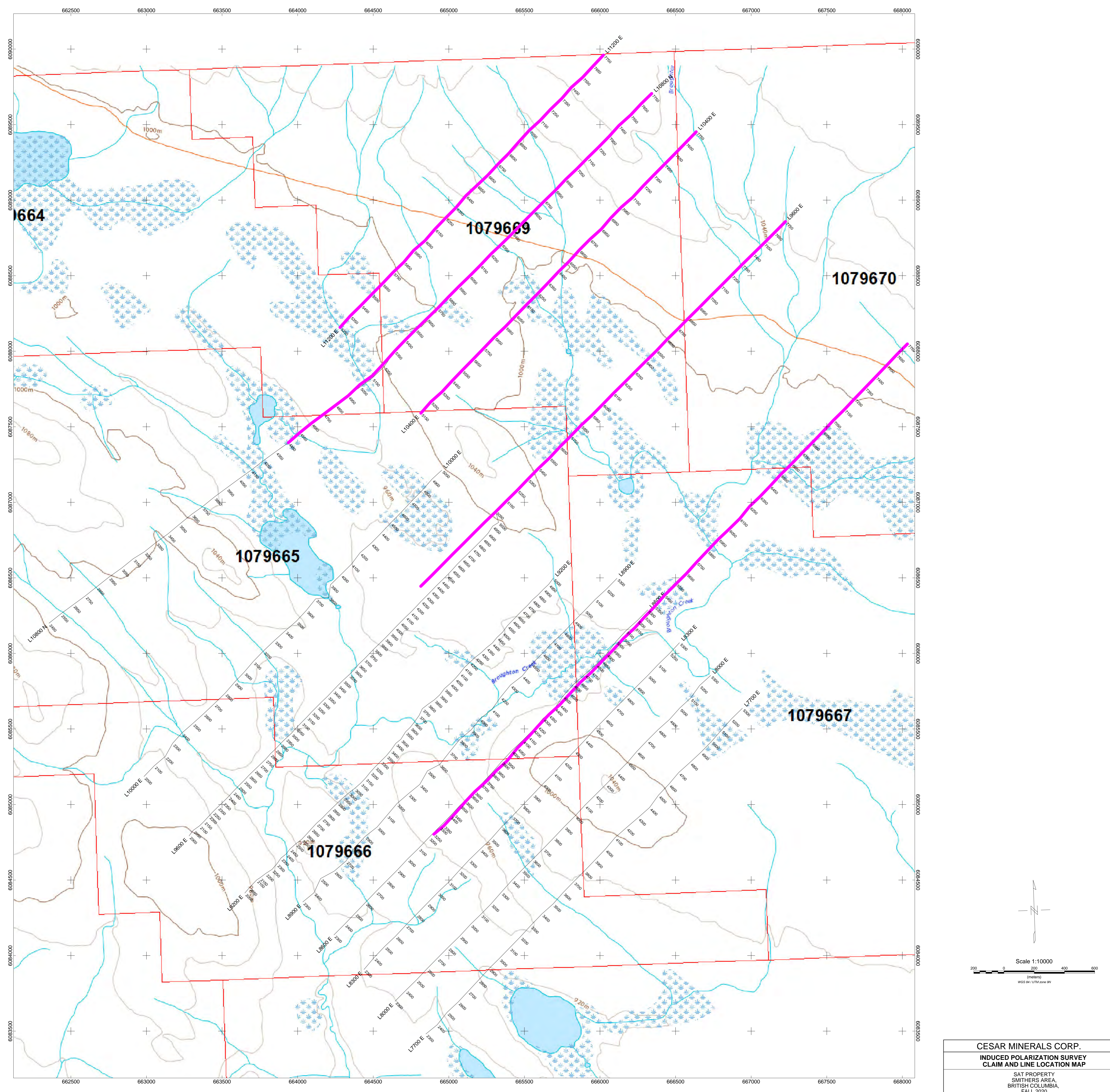
CERTIFICATION.

I, Alexander Walcott, of 38-181 Ravine Dr., Port Moody, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. Earth Sciences Major, with a Physics Minor.
2. I have been active in mineral exploration for the past 20 years.
3. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the property, nor do I expect to receive any.
4. I am a Professional Geoscientist, in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC.

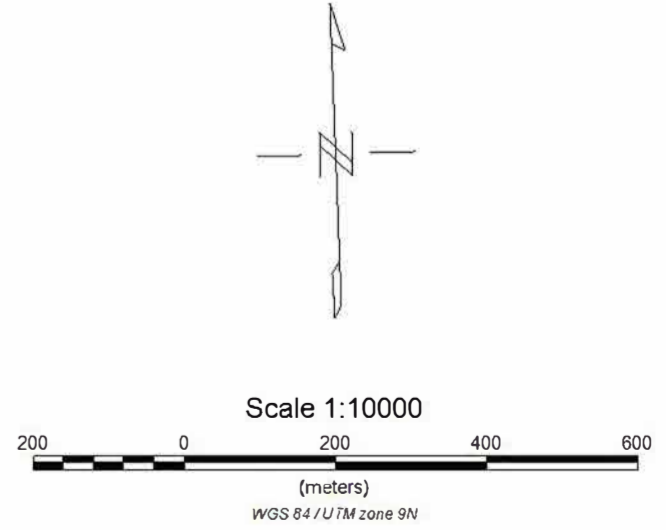
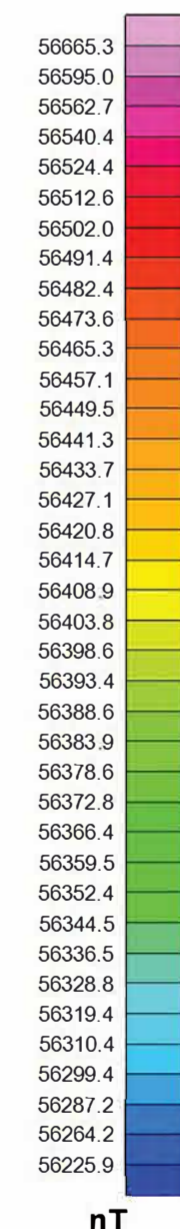
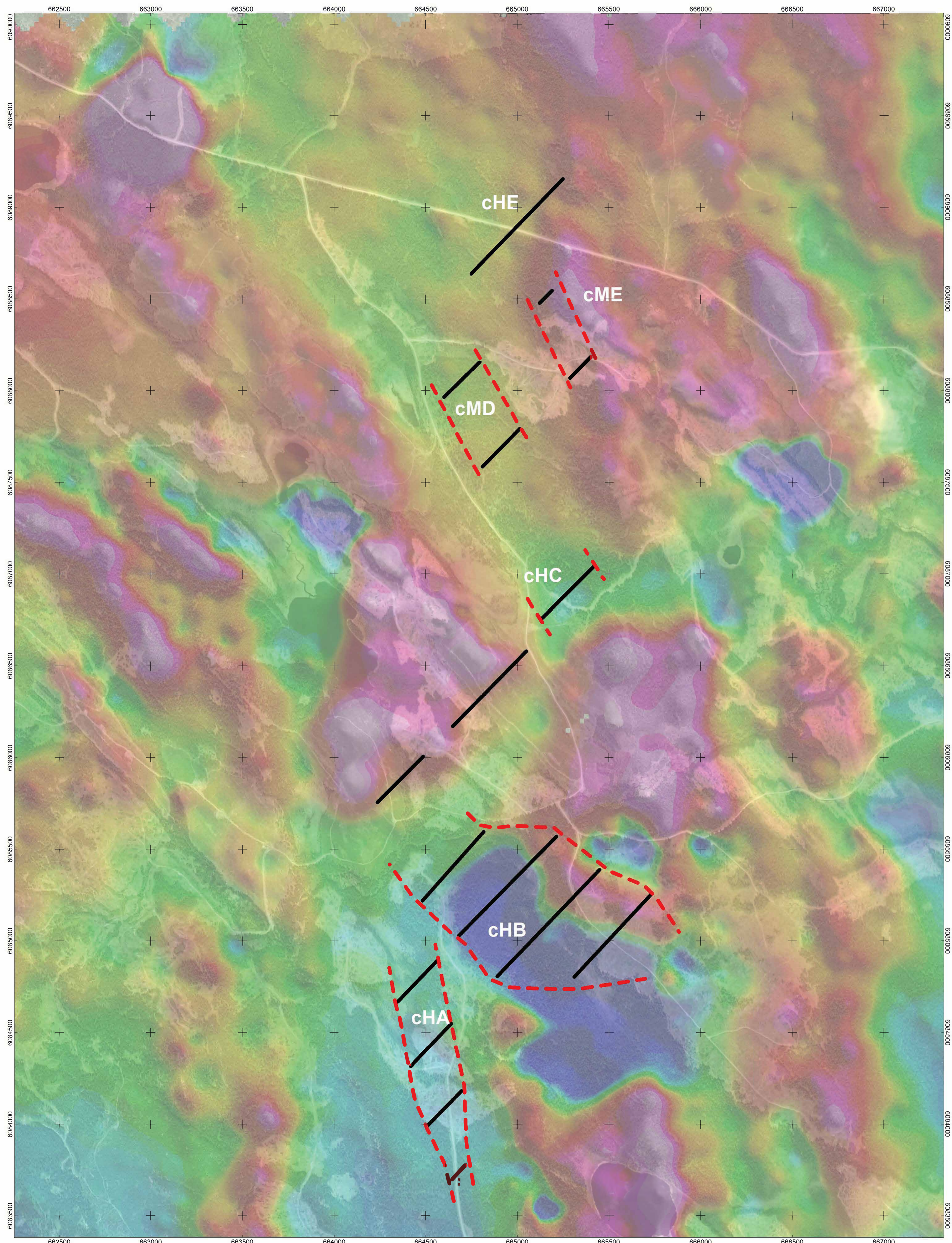
Alexander Walcott

**Coquitlam, B.C.
January 2021**



Scale 1:10000
 (meters)
 WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

CESAR MINERALS CORP.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 CLAIM AND LINE LOCATION MAP
 SAT PROPERTY
 SMITHERS AREA
 BRITISH COLUMBIA,
 FALL 2020
 PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

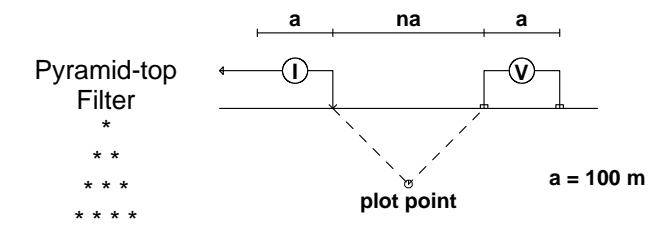


CESAR MINERALS CORP.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WITH HISTORICAL TMI (nT)
AND INTERPRETATION
 SAT PROPERTY
 SMITHERS AREA,
 BRITISH COLUMBIA,
 FALL 2020
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

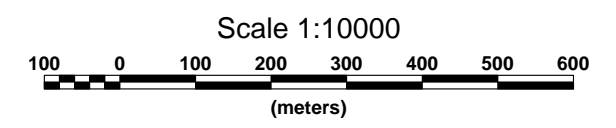
Pseudo Section Plot

L8600

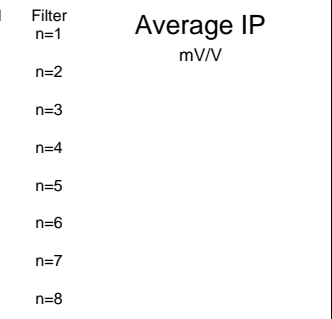
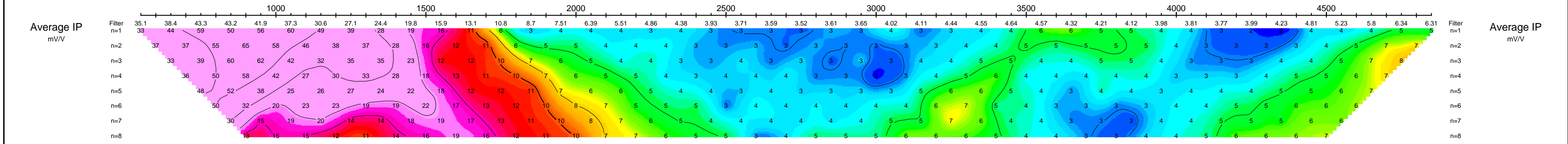
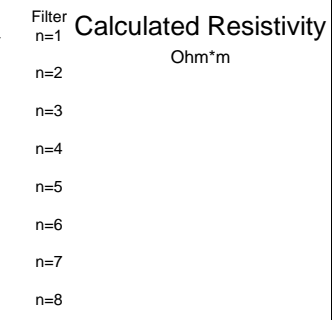
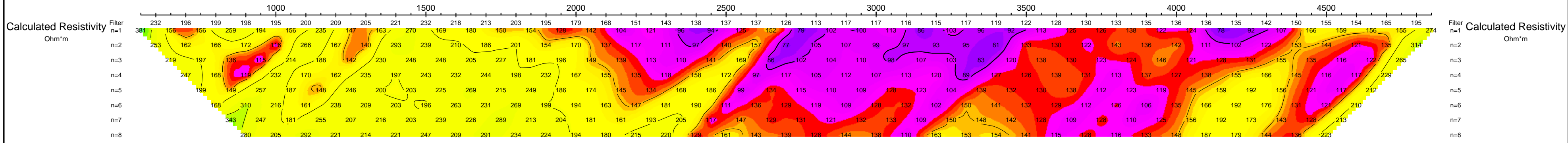
Pole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic
Contours
1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

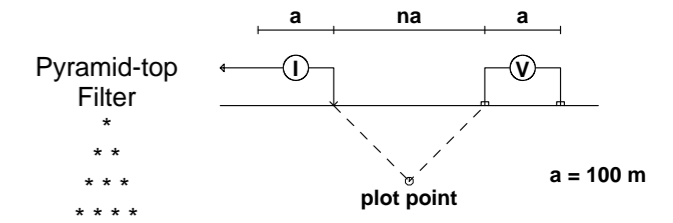


CESAR MINERALS CORP.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SAT PROPERTY,
SMITHER AREA, B.C.
 Date: FALL 2020
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

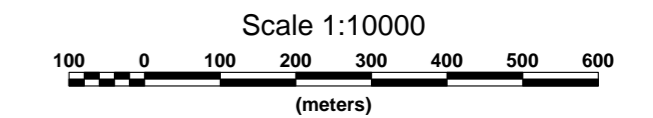


Pseudo Section Plot L9600

Pole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours
1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

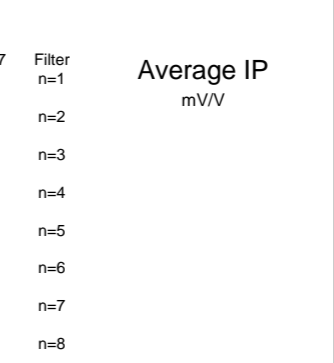
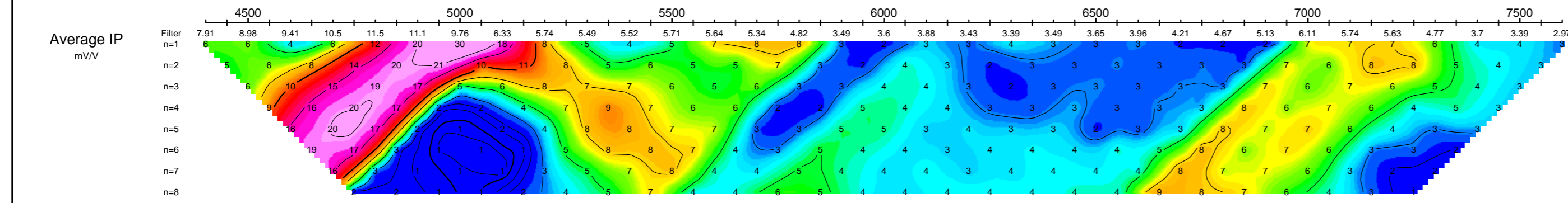
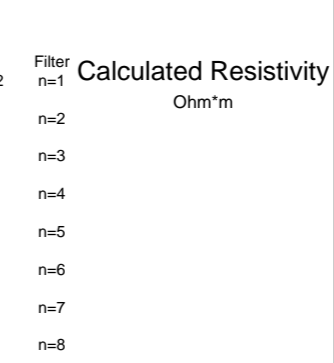
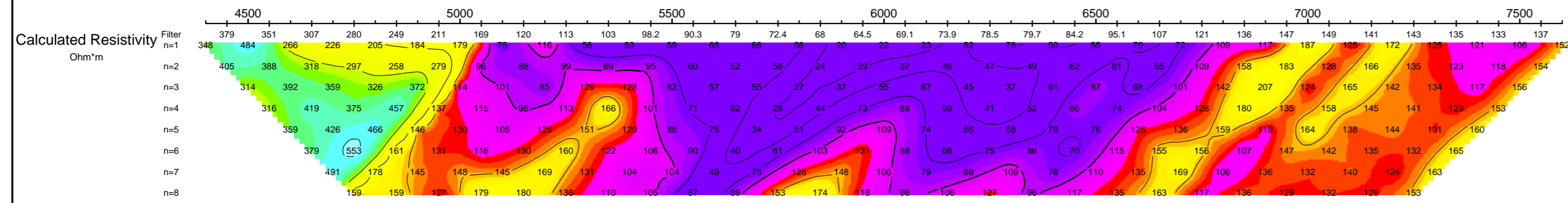


CESAR MINERALS CORP.

**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SAT PROPERTY,
SMITHER AREA, B.C.**

Date: FALL 2020

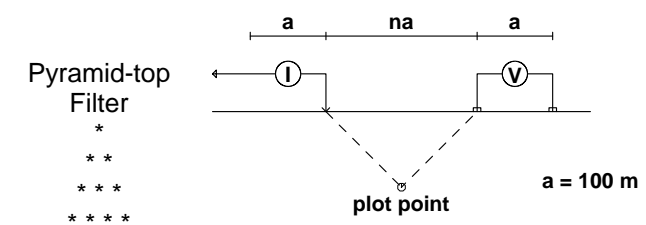
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



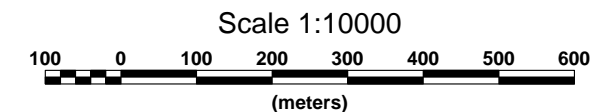
Pseudo Section Plot

L10400

Pole-Dipole Array

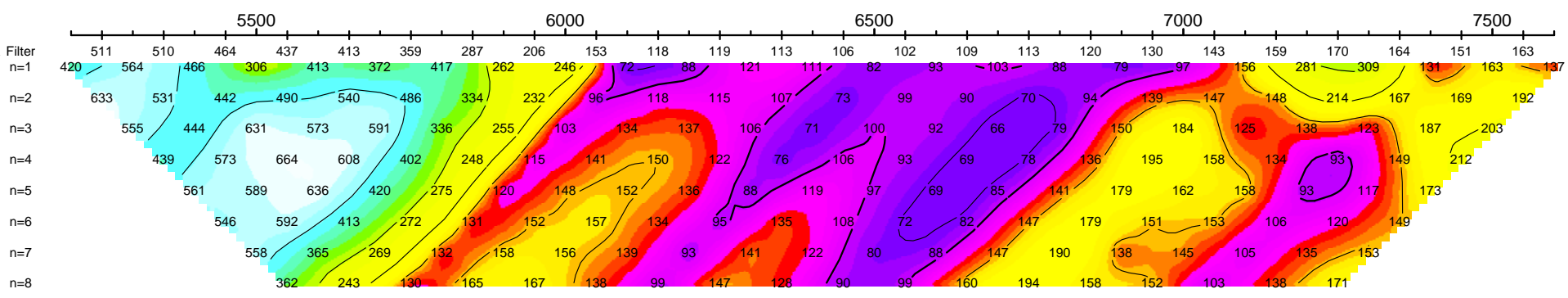


Logarithmic Contours
1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...



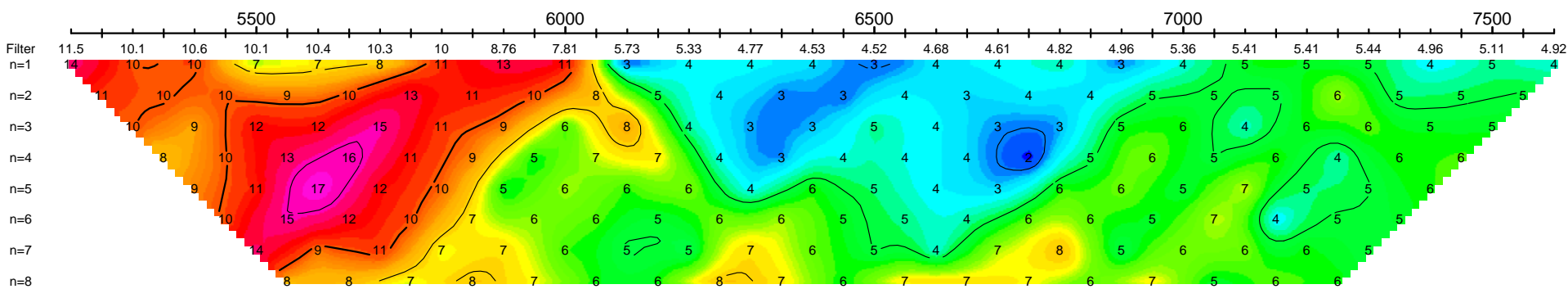
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SAT PROPERTY,
SMITHER AREA, B.C.
 Date: FALL 2020
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m

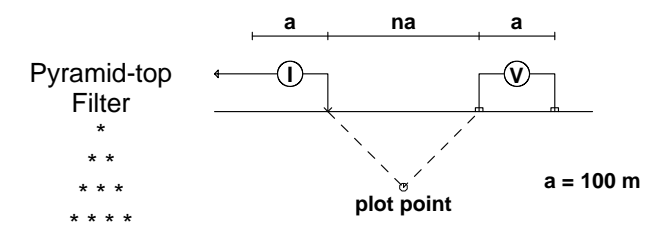
Average IP
mV/V



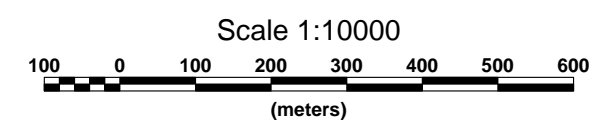
Average IP
mV/V

Pseudo Section Plot L10800

Pole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours
1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

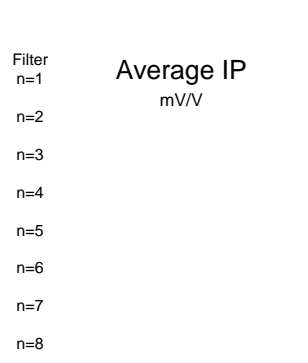
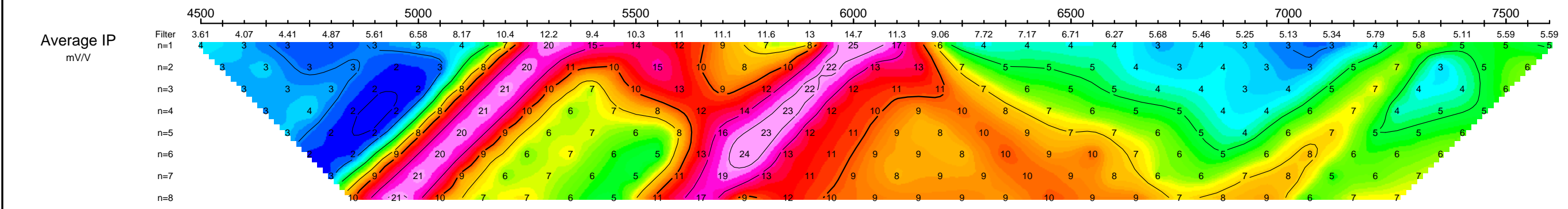
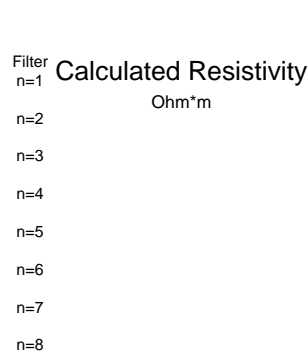
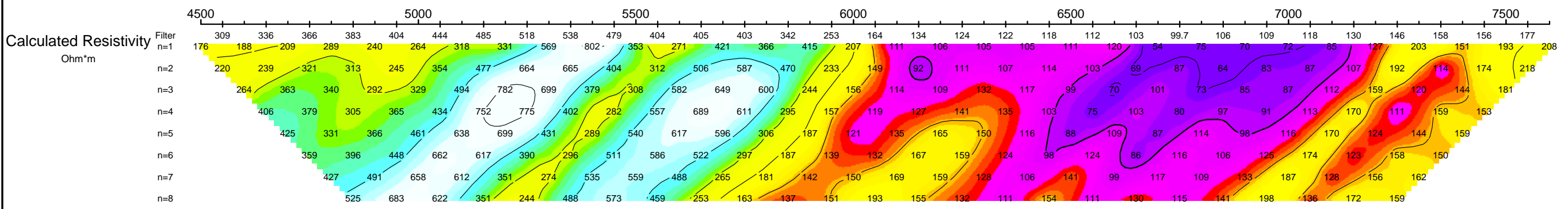


CESAR MINERALS CORP.

**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SAT PROPERTY,
SMITHER AREA, B.C.**

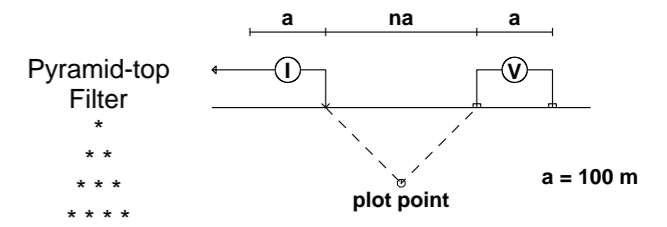
Date: FALL 2020

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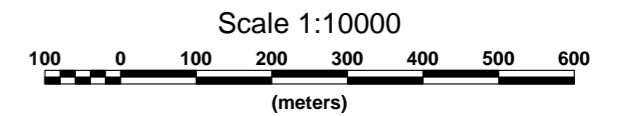
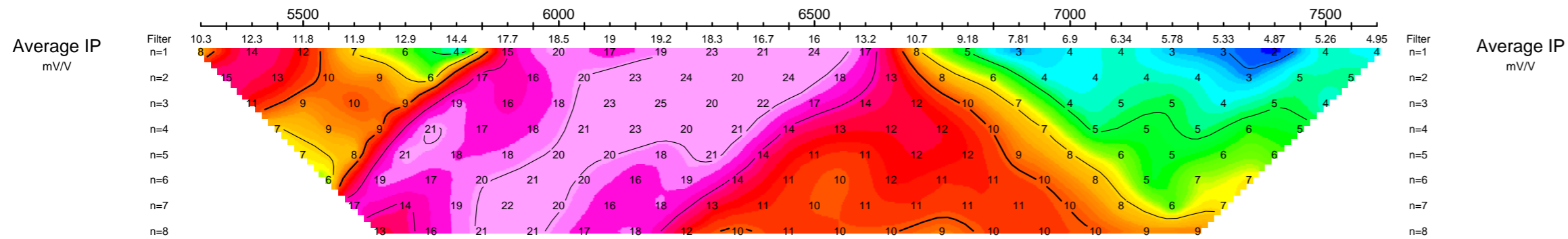
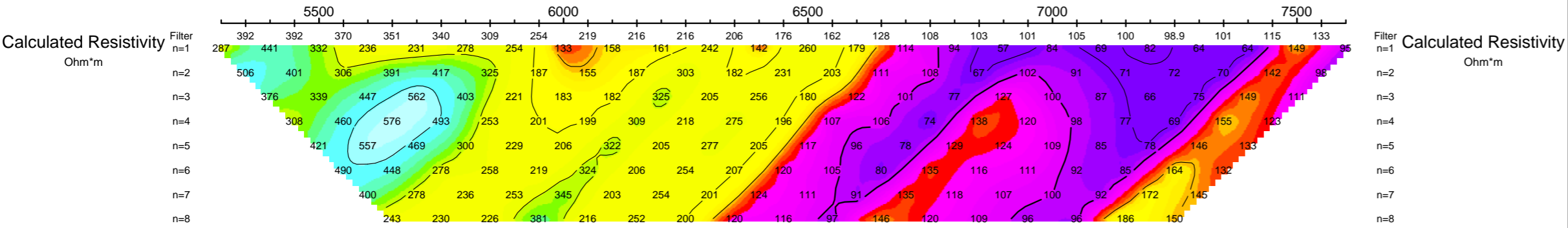


Pseudo Section Plot L11200

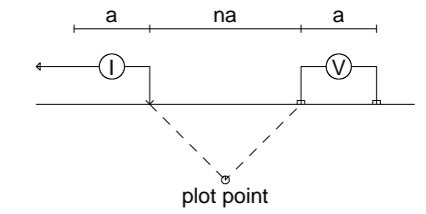
Pole-Dipole Array



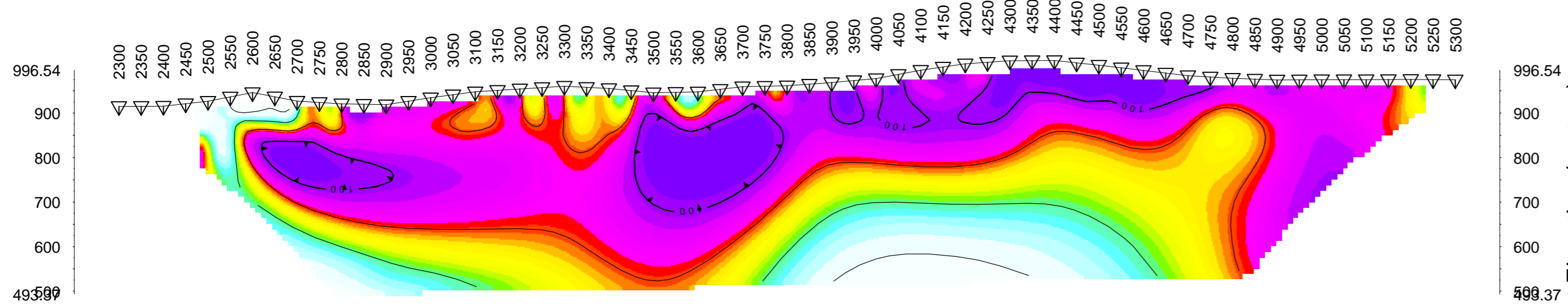
Logarithmic
Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...



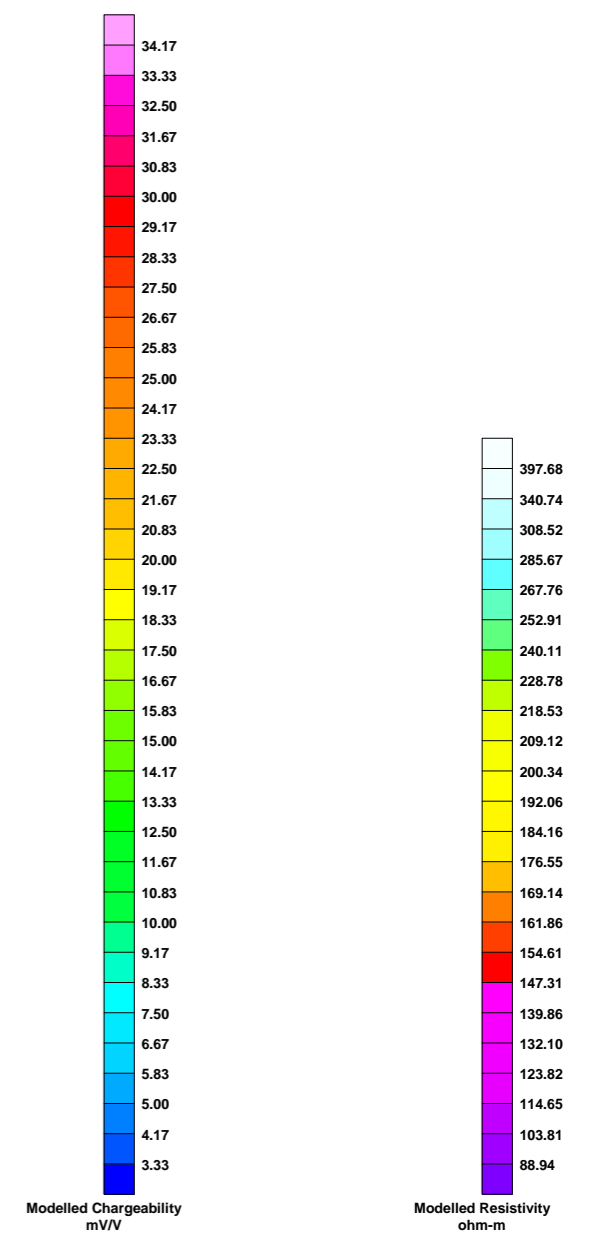
Pole-Dipole Array



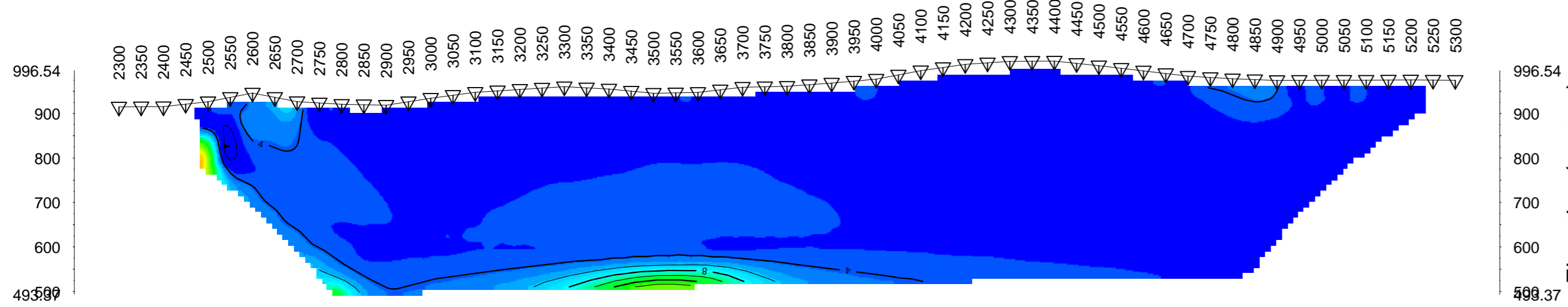
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



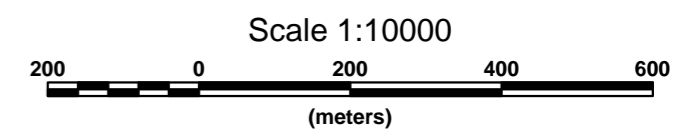
Elevation (metres)



Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

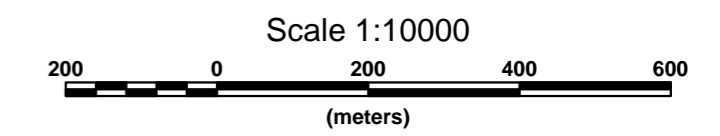
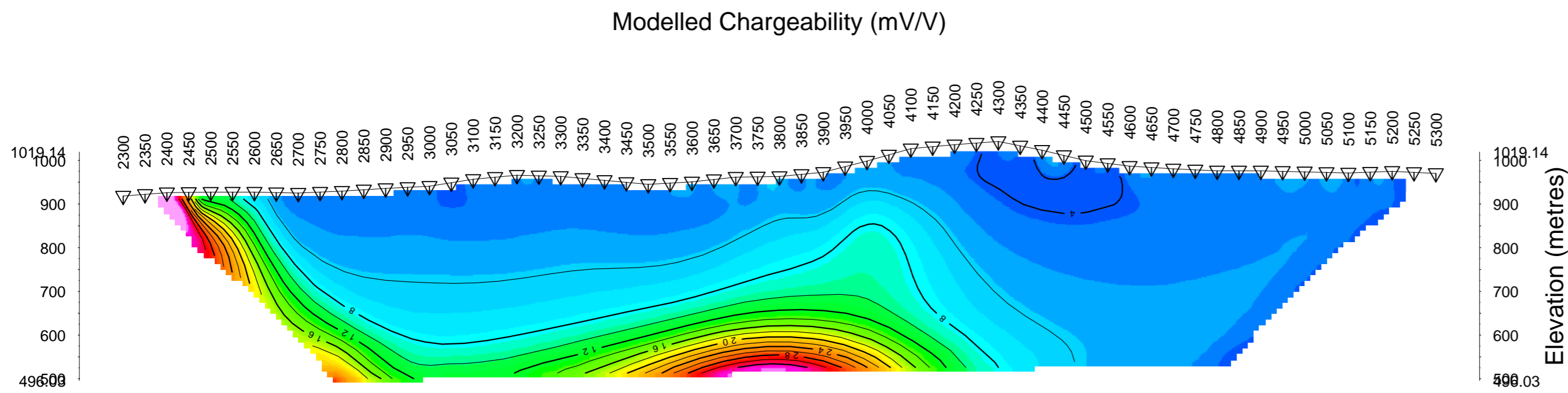
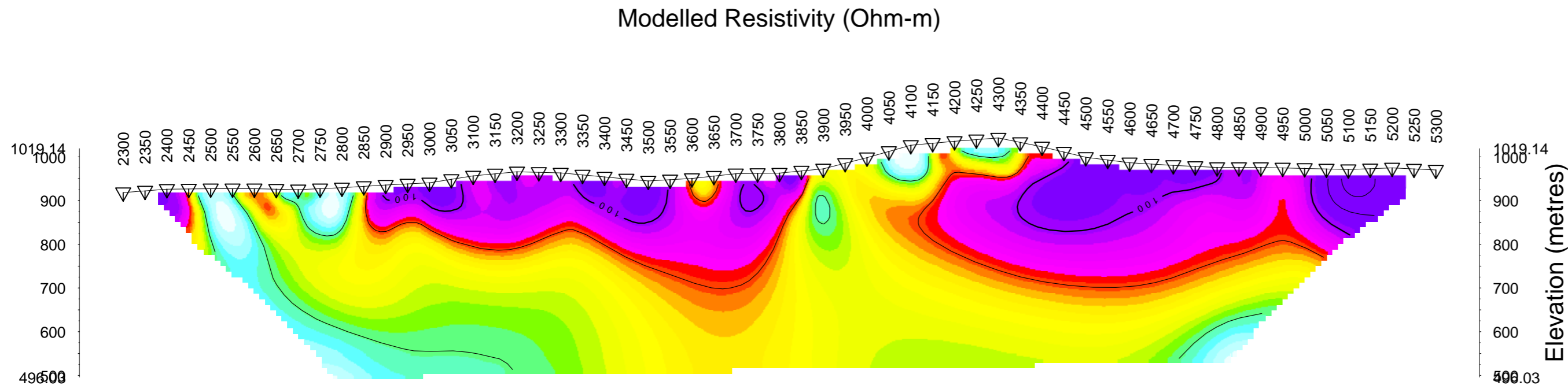
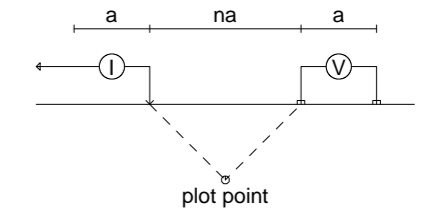


Elevation (metres)



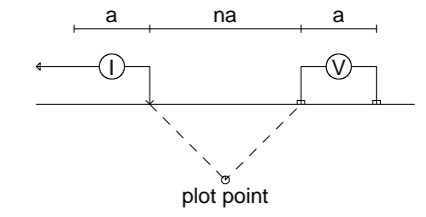
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 SAT PROJECT
 SMITHERS AREA, B.C.
 Date: FALL 2020
 RES2DINV
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Pole-Dipole Array

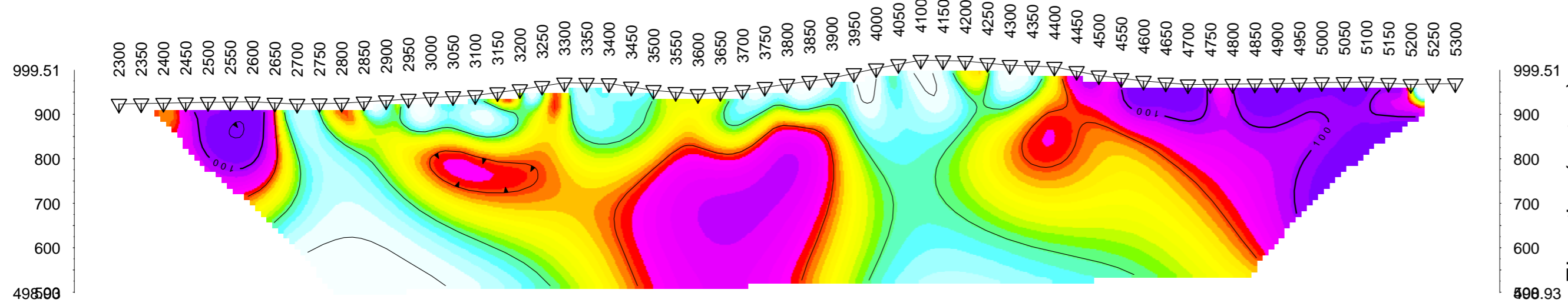


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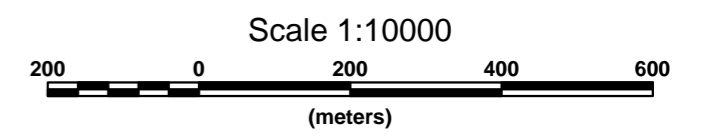
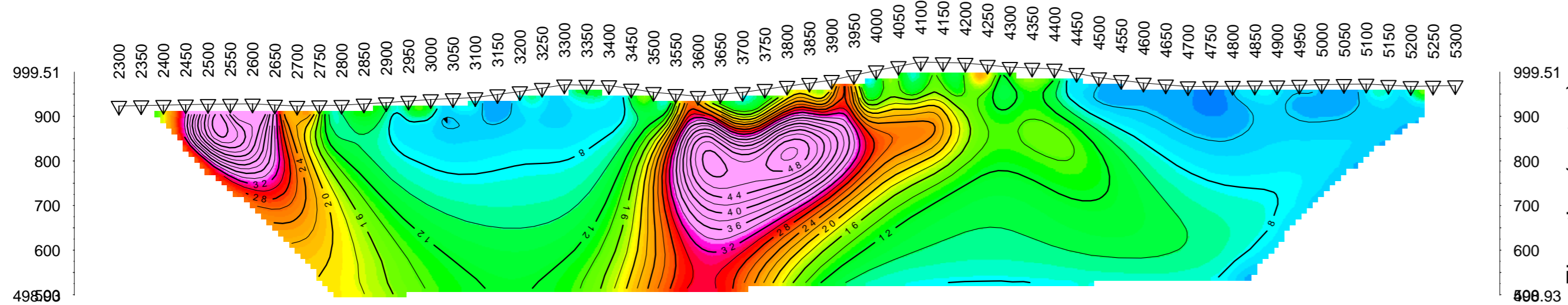
Pole-Dipole Array



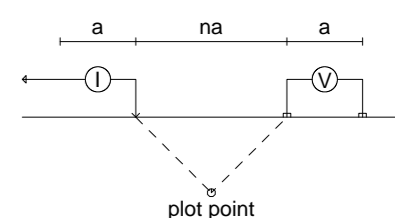
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



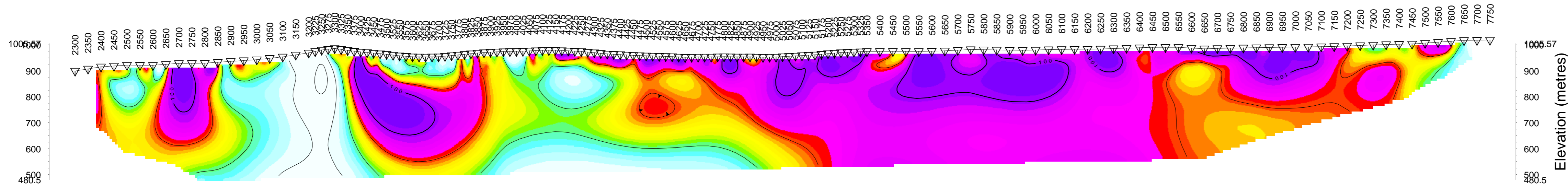
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



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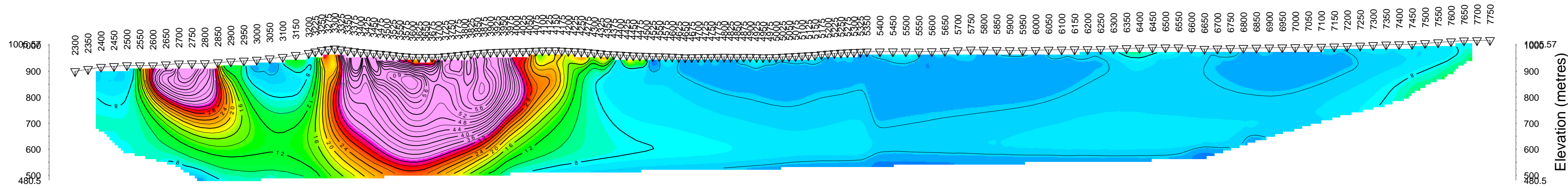


Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

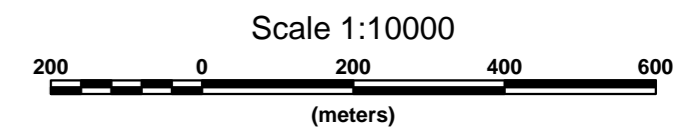
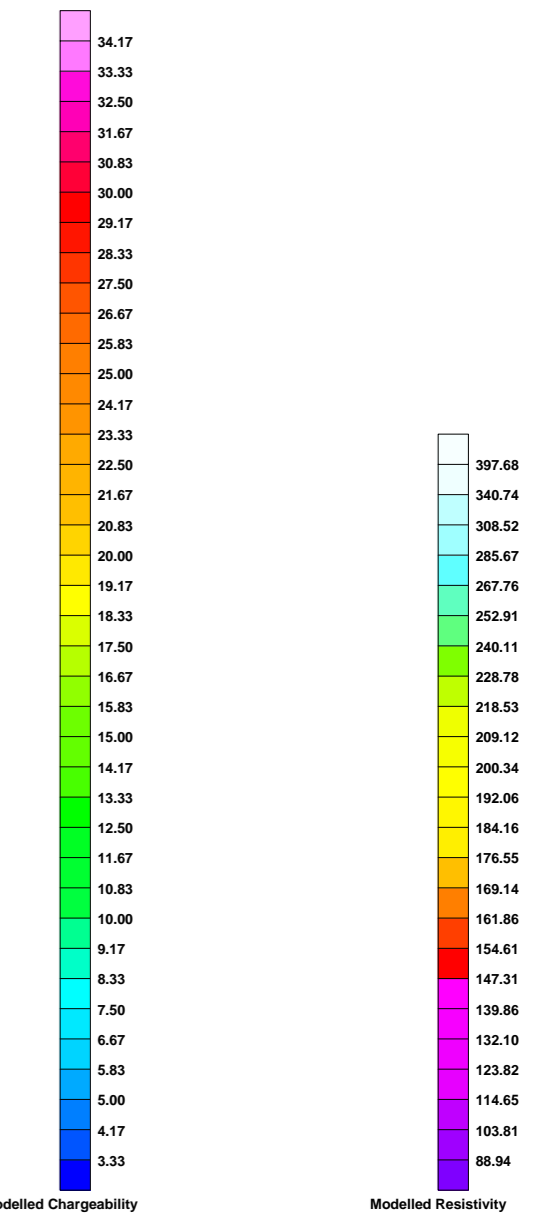


Elevation (metres)

Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

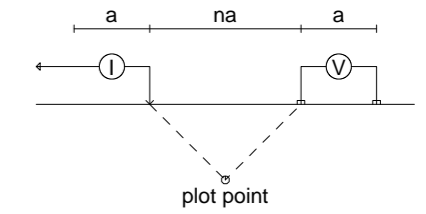


Elevation (metres)

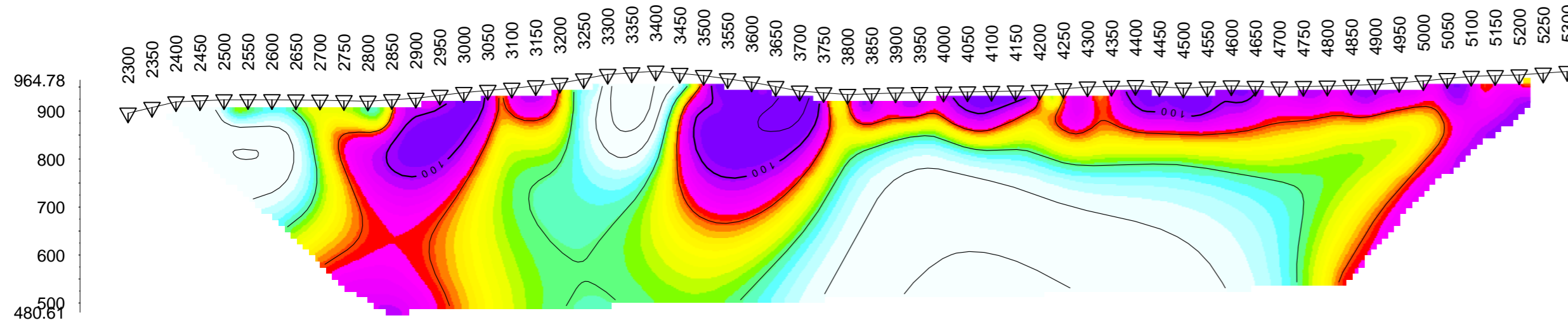


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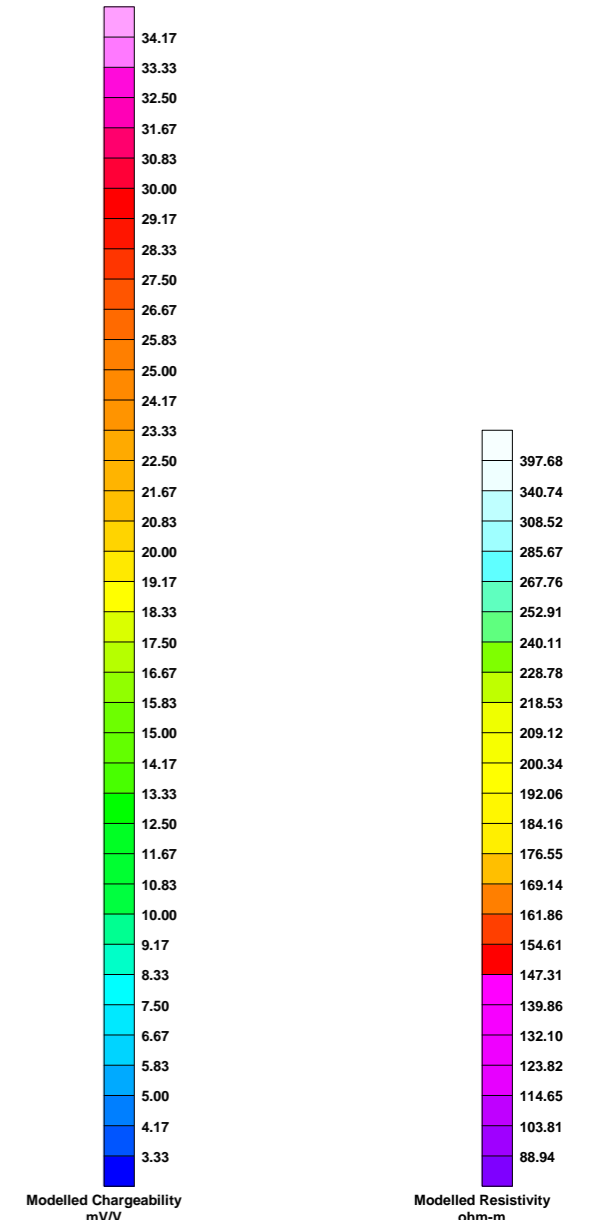
Pole-Dipole Array



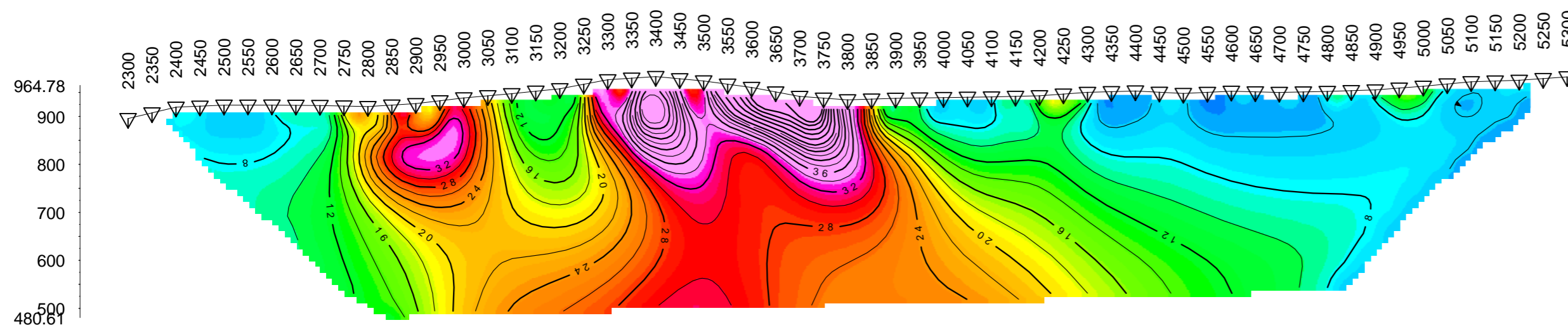
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



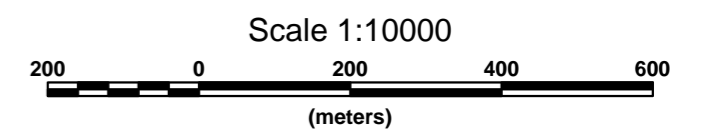
Elevation (metres)



Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



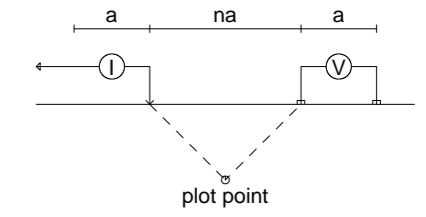
Elevation (metres)



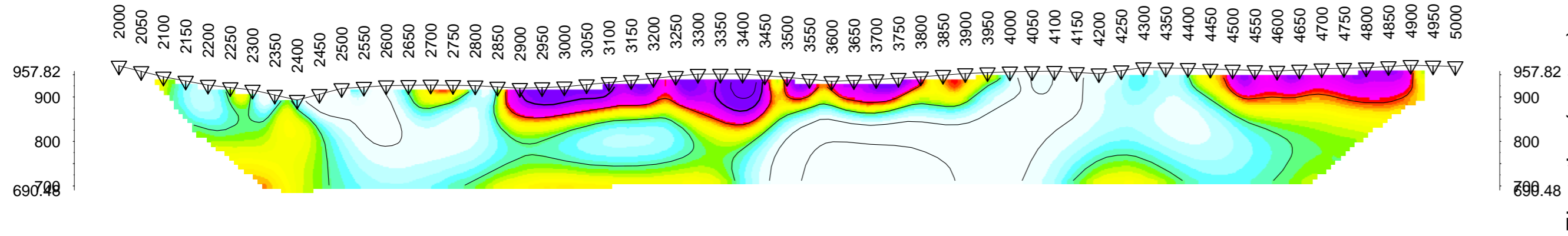
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
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Date: FALL 2020 RES2DINV
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Line 9200

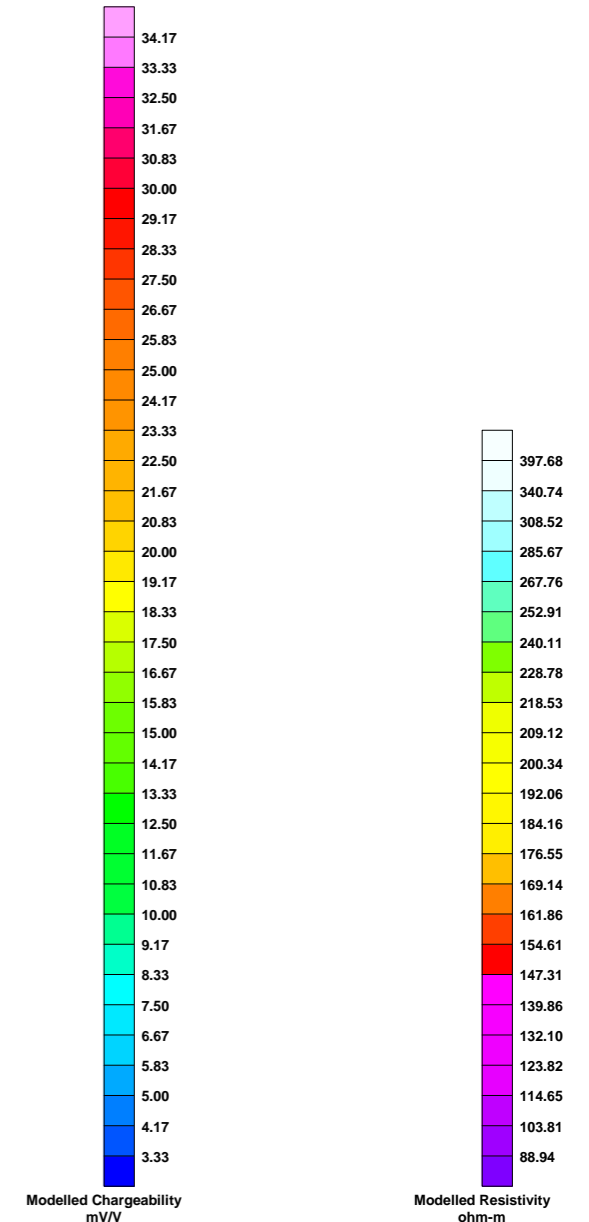
Pole-Dipole Array



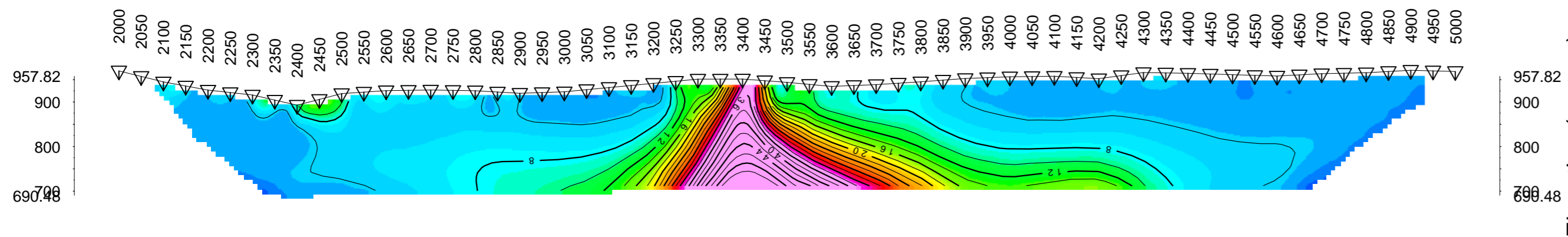
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



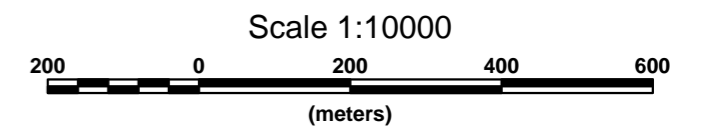
Elevation (metres)



Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



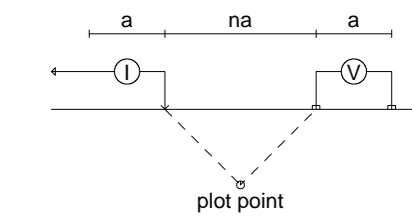
Elevation (metres)



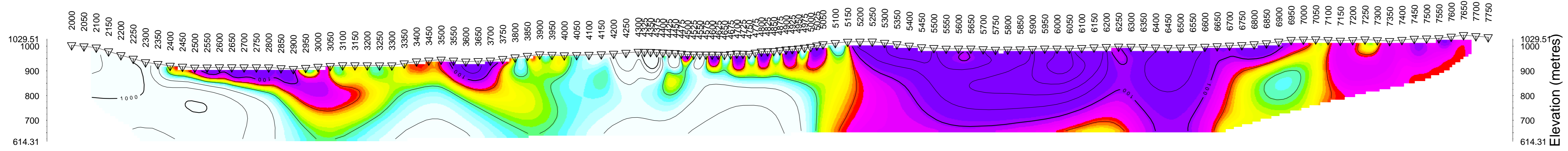
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY SAT PROJECT SMITHERS AREA, B.C.
Date: FALL 2020 RES2DINV
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Line 9600

Pole-Dipole Array

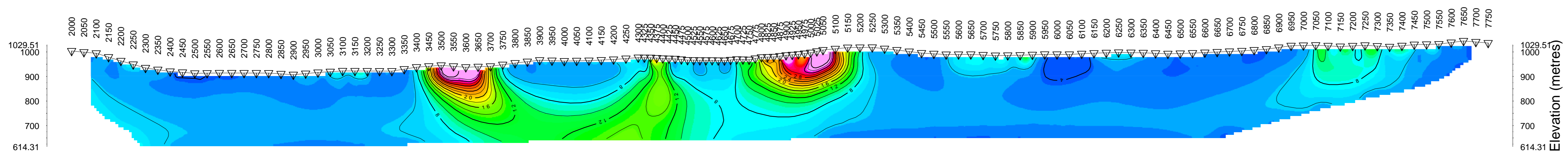


Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

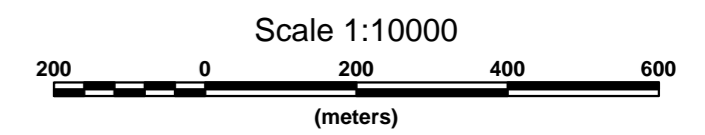
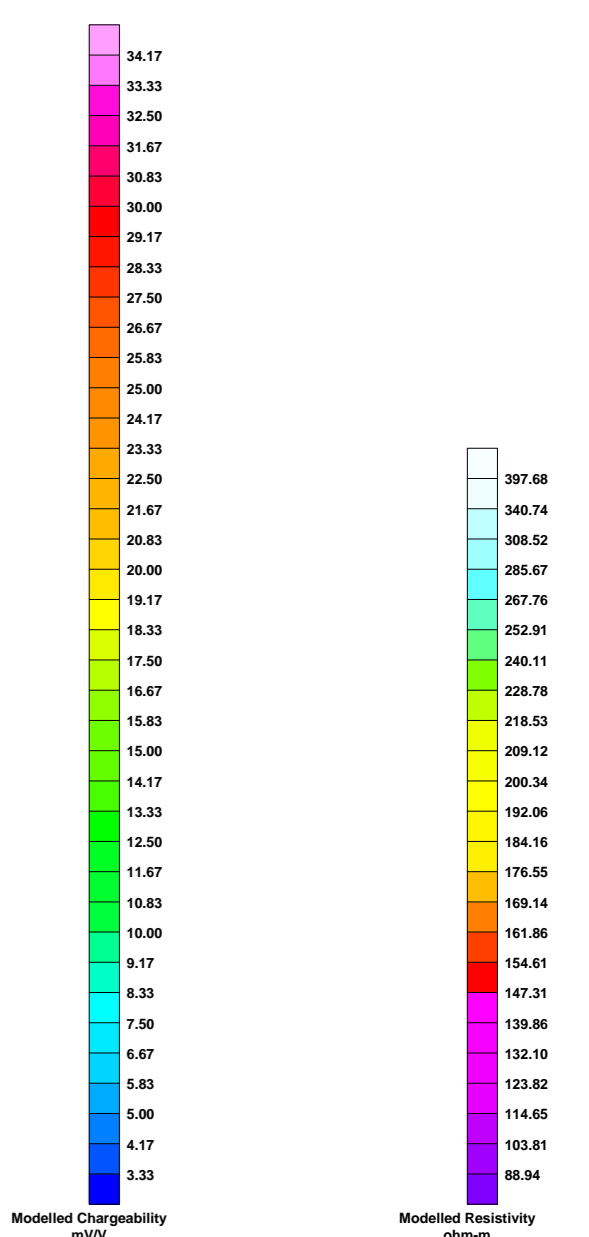


Elevation (metres)

Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

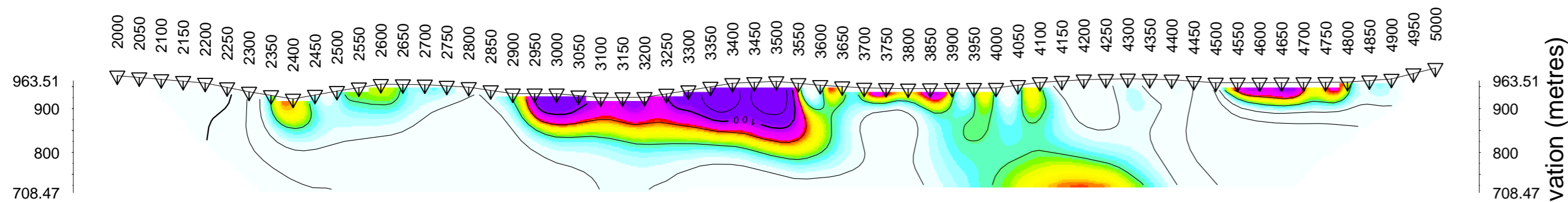


Elevation (metres)

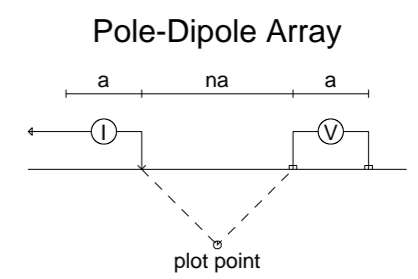


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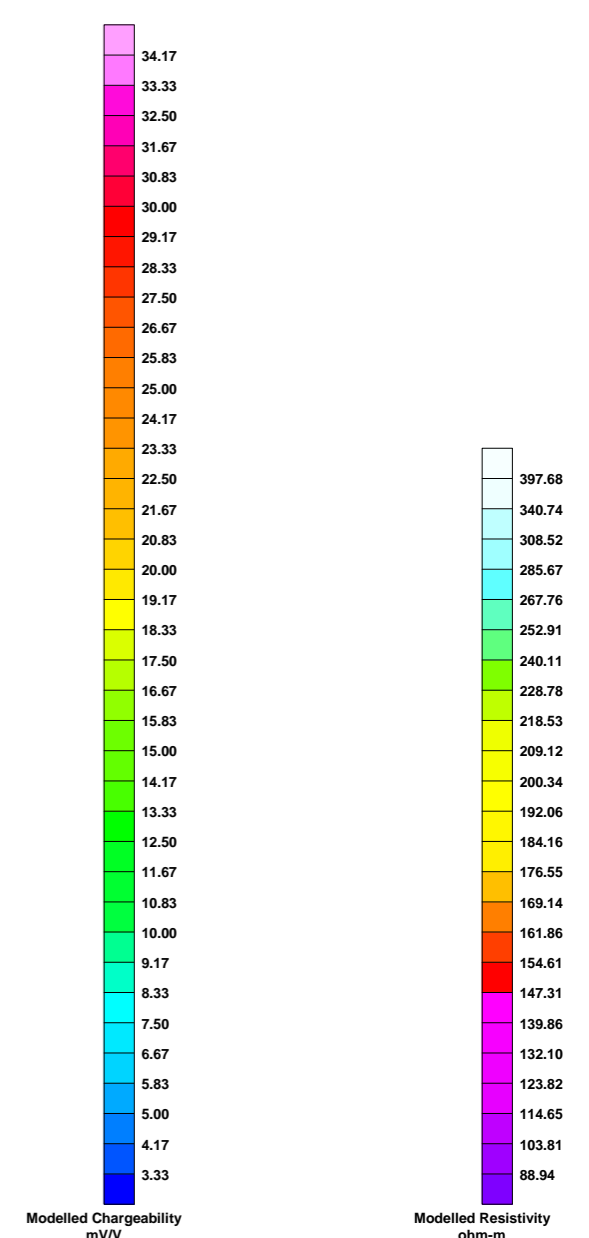
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



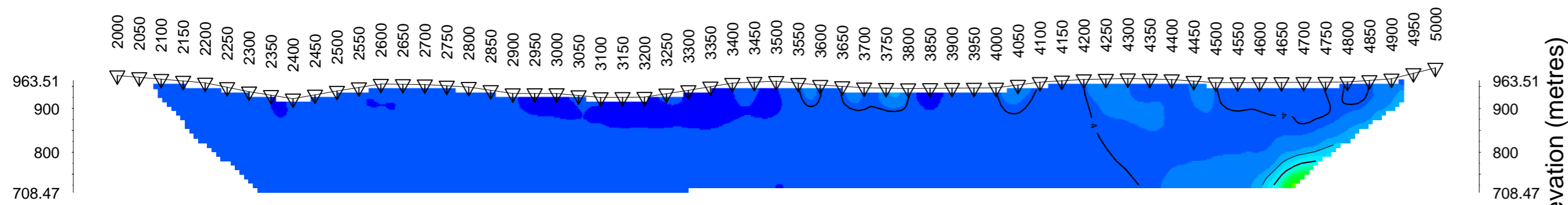
Line 10000



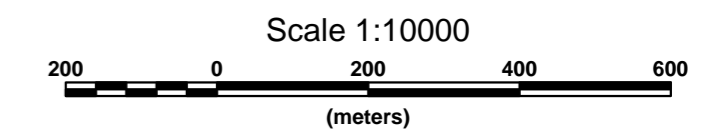
Elevation (metres)



Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

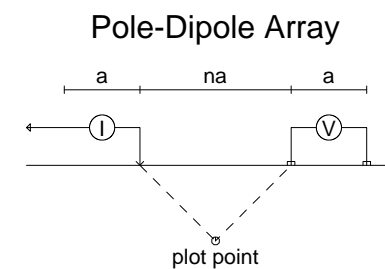
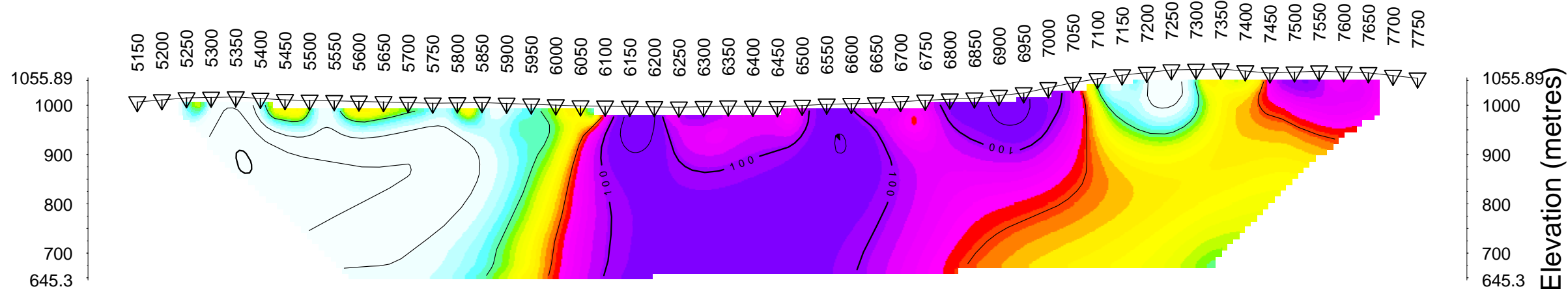


Elevation (metres)

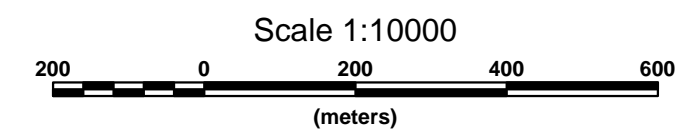
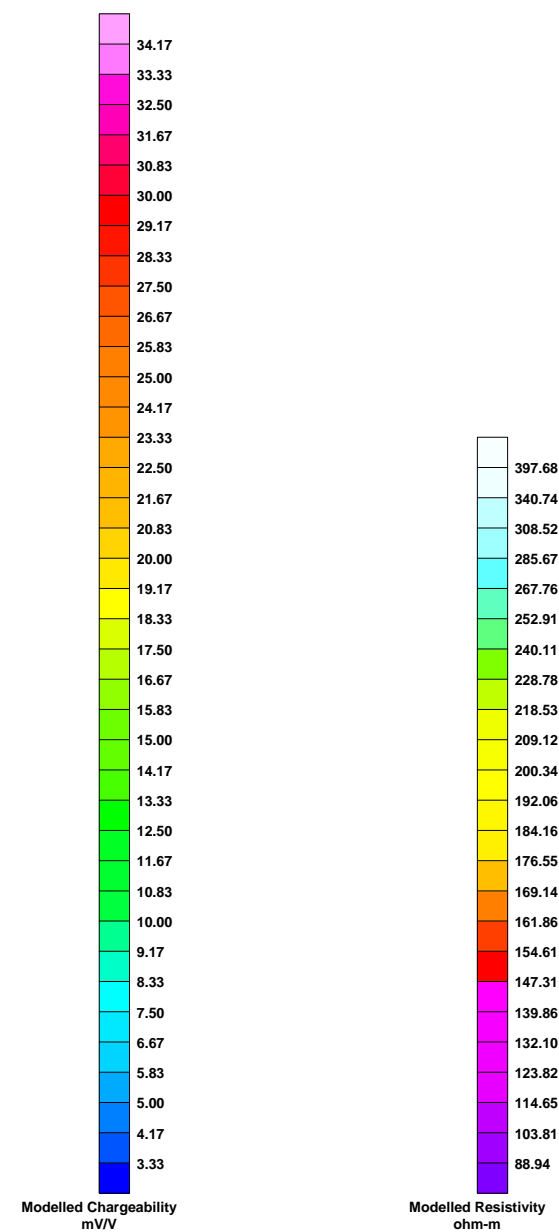
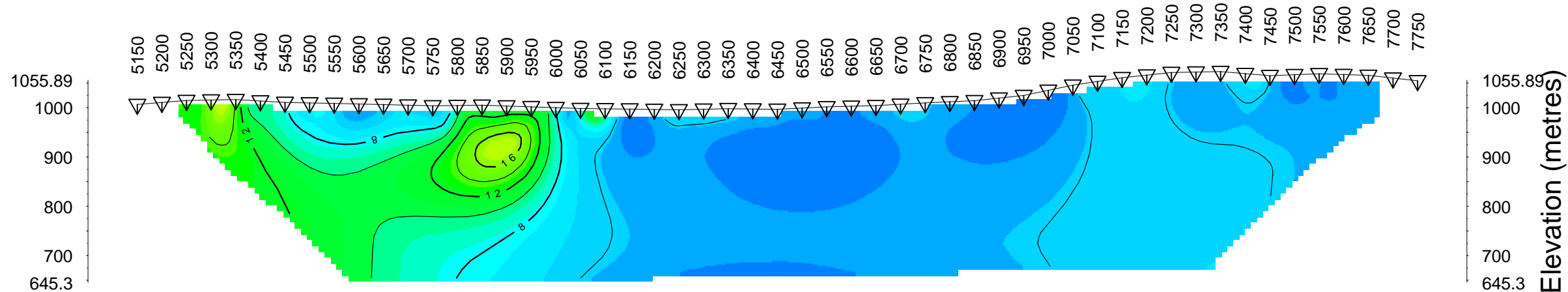


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Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



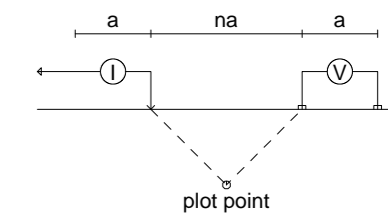
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



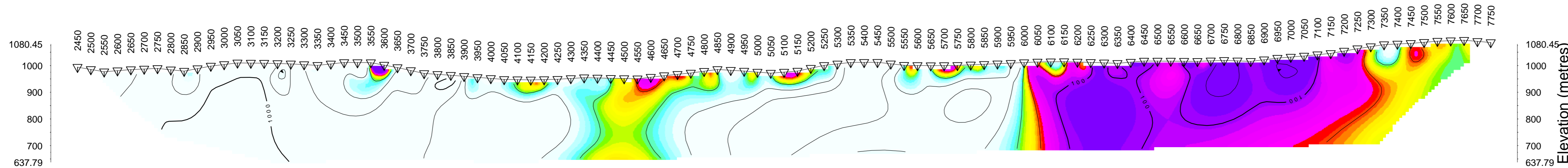
CESAR MINERALS CORP.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 SAT PROJECT
 SMITHERS AREA, B.C.
 Date: FALL 2020
 RES2DINV
 Inversion By: PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Line 10800

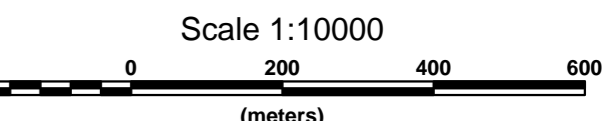
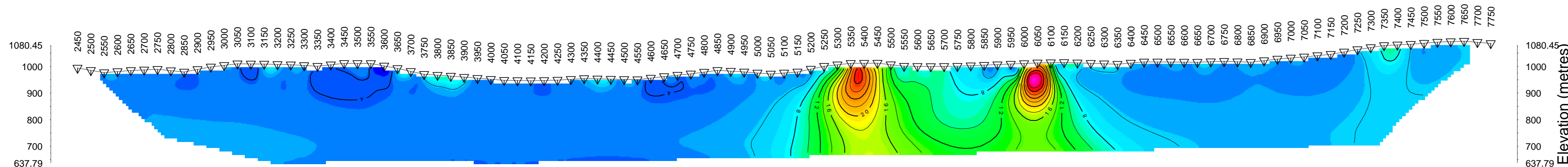
Pole-Dipole Array



Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

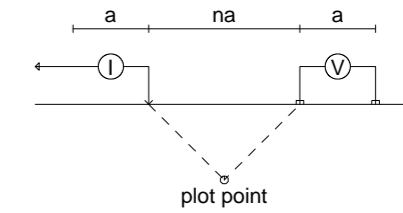


Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

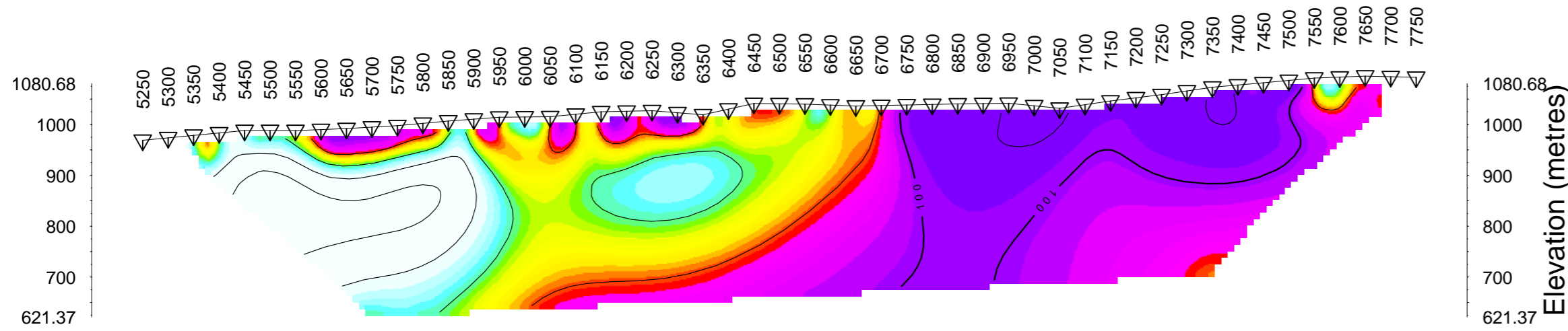


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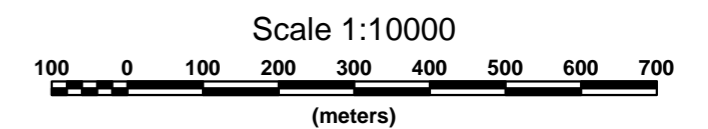
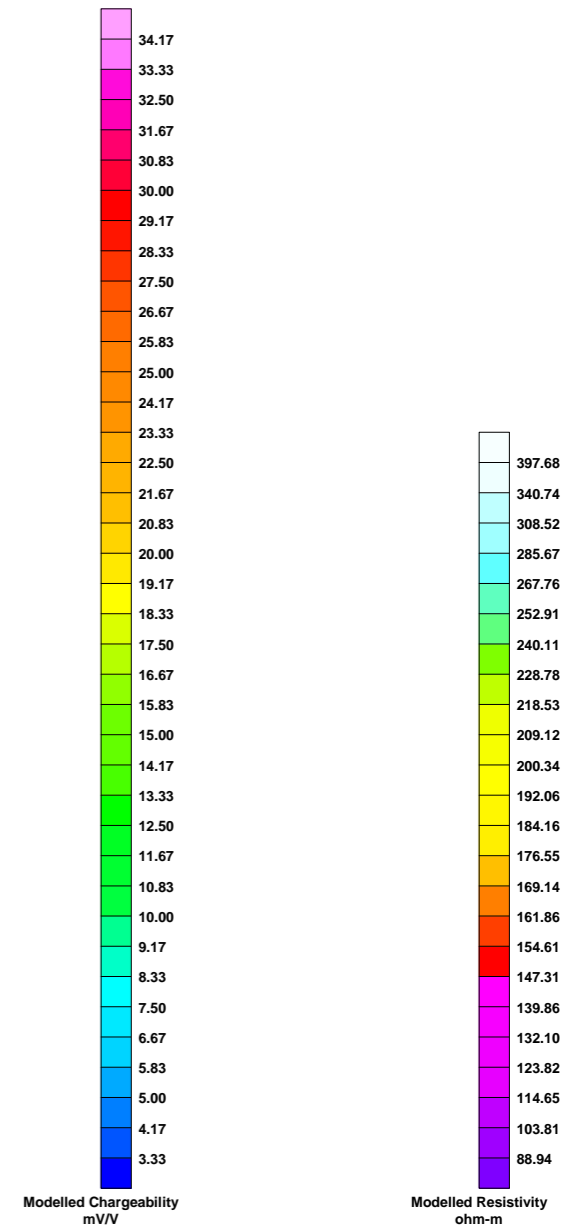
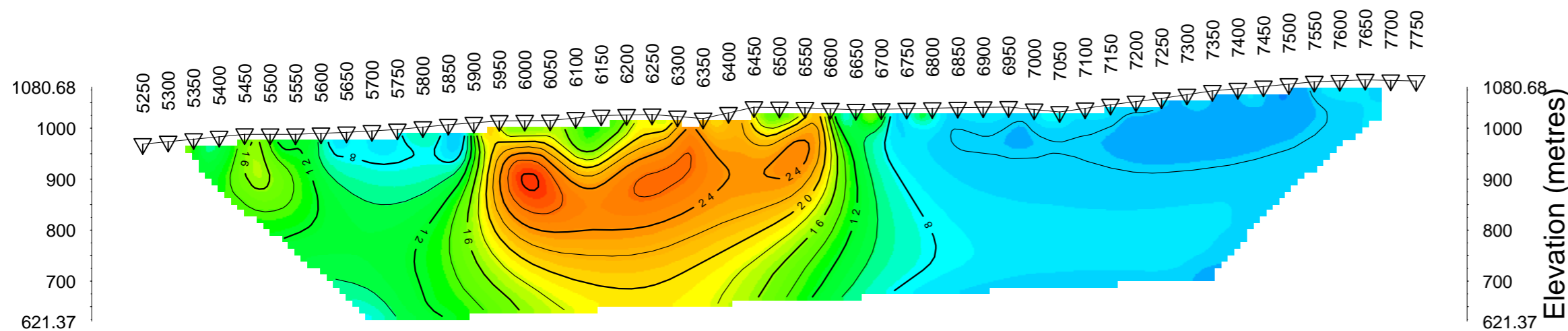
Pole-Dipole Array



Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



CESAR MINERALS CORP.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 SAT PROJECT
 SMITHERS AREA, B.C.
 Date: FALL 2020
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